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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**EIGHT PAGES  
FROM SUNDAY'S**  
**The New York Times**  
**WEEKLY REVIEW  
INSIDE TODAY**

## Terrorist suspects arrested on Golan

DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — Security forces say they have captured a Golan Heights terrorist gang suspected of stealing weapons and plotting attacks against police and soldiers.

The three alleged members of the cell, Muthya Abu Saleh, 20, Malek Abu Saleh, 22, and an unnamed minor, are residents of the Druse village of Majdal Shams.

They were arrested several weeks ago when security forces, aided by Galilee District police, uncovered evidence of the gang's operations. Details of their capture were kept under wraps until yesterday when the Magistrate's Court here lifted the ban on publication.

The police spokeswoman for the Galilee District said the three had broken into an armory at a moshav in the north and stolen a variety of weapons including a LAW rocket, hand grenades, mortar shells, ammunition and explosives.

The spokeswoman said that apparently the three planned to steal more guns from soldiers on leave touring the Banias River. With the weapons they had, they intended to kidnap a soldier and take him into Lebanon or Syria, as a hostage to negotiate the release of security prisoners held in Israeli jails. These included 10 Golan Heights Druse who earlier this year were sentenced to long prison terms for belonging to an illegal organization whose aim was to attack IDF targets.

## Woman killed by hit-and-run bus

By YORAM GAZIT

TEL AVIV. — An elderly woman was killed last night on Rehov Allenby by a Dan bus that fled the scene. Eyewitnesses told police that the woman was trying to cross the street at the intersection of Allenby and Hayarkon when she was hit by the bus.

The eyewitnesses offered conflicting testimony about the licence number of the bus and police have still not caught the driver.

## 'Newsweek' says Peres ordered Vanunu abduction

Jerusalem Post Correspondents

WASHINGTON. — Shimon Peres, while still prime minister, ordered the Mossad to bring Mordechai Vanunu, the former Dimona nuclear reactor technician, back to Israel, *Newsweek* reported yesterday.

In its current issue, the American magazine also quoted Vanunu as saying that he expected to receive \$450,000 from the London *Sunday Times* for the information and photographs concerning Israel's reported atomic weapons facility.

*Newsweek* said that Vanunu, who has since disappeared from Britain amid allegations that he had been abducted and brought to Israel by the Mossad, had first approached the magazine before the *Sunday Times* — with a proposal to sell his story. *Newsweek* said it had refused to pay for the information, but it conducted a three-hour interview with Vanunu in Australia last July.

At the time, Vanunu said that what he was about to do was "good for the world" and "for peace." But he subsequently broke off discussions with *Newsweek*, insisting he was "too frightened to go ahead."

*Newsweek* rejected assertions by the *Sunday Times* that it had not paid Vanunu for the information. The magazine quoted sources at the newspaper as saying that the *Sunday Times* planned to ghost-write his book and to split revenues with him for the syndication rights from the original article.

According to *Newsweek* Vanunu, the son of an Orthodox rabbi, was a member of the Rakah Communist Party in Israel while employed at the Dimona reactor.

David Horowitz reports from London that the Foreign Office was adopting a wait-and-see attitude last night to reports that Vanunu was spirited out of Britain by Mossad agents.

"At the moment we have no evidence whatsoever of Vanunu's abduction," a Whitehall source said last night, "and until we do have such evidence, we will not be launching any investigation."



As long as the baby doesn't get wet. A scene during the downpour in the Geula neighbourhood of Jerusalem yesterday.

(Elihu Harari)

## Rains give 'three-week boost' to water reserves

By ANBY COURT

For The Jerusalem Post

The rain which has fallen over the past two days will save \$15 million and three to four weeks worth of water reserves that will now not be needed for irrigation, said Yehzekiel Zakai, head of Mekorot water authority, in an interview yesterday.

Yesterday's rain also caused major traffic tie-ups in the Tel Aviv area and flooding of roads and homes. Power outages occurred in the north.

But while the rain saved farmers some \$15m. in irrigating costs, it will not significantly replenish the country's severely depleted water sources, Zakai said.

The national weather service at Beit Dagan reported yesterday that

an average of 10 to 15mm. of rain had fallen in the past two days, with some parts of the country receiving as much as 40mm. The heaviest rain fell in the greater Tel Aviv area.

The rain was expected to taper off today and to stop by tonight.

"Without doubt, the rain will help agriculture," said Menahem Gilad, director of the United Kibbutz Movement's economic committee.

"But until now we have not received large quantities. It will have to be a very rainy winter to fill up the Kinneret and the ground reserves. It's hard to do that in one year."

Meir Ben-Meir, director-general of the Agriculture Ministry, agreed.

"The rain will save irrigation for two or three weeks, but it's not a significant amount yet."

## U.S. and French negotiations in Damascus

## Beirut hostage freed; hopes for five more

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

American and French negotiators were reported to be in Damascus last night seeking to arrange the release of three more American hostages and two French hostages held by Islamic extremists in Lebanon, according to French television. These efforts followed the release yesterday in Beirut of U.S. hostage David Jacobson, by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad organization.

Jacobson, the chief administrator of the American University Hospital in Beirut, was kidnapped in May 1985.

British church envoy Terry Waite returned last night to Beirut from Cyprus, saying he hoped the remaining U.S. hostages would soon be freed. He spent several hours talking with Jacobson, one of seven Americans believed being held hostage in Lebanon.

There has been no confirmation of the price paid for the release of the hostages, but this reportedly involves French agreement to pay \$1 billion to Iran. The Iranian foreign minister was yesterday in Damascus.

The White House spokesman said yesterday in Santa Barbara, California that "we remain hopeful, we remain hard at work through a number of channels... but we cannot say either way whether other hostages will be released."

White House chief of staff Donald

Regan said yesterday that the U.S. could consider military action, among other actions, against Syria if Damascus continued to support terrorism.

Regan also said on national TV that the Syrians had played only a minimal role in Jacobson's release.

He said the U.S. had not altered its policy of refusing to make concessions to gain the hostages' release. "Our policy is that we don't give in to demands of terrorists, and we did not," he said.

In announcing Jacobson's release, Islamic Jihad said in Beirut that it was responding to "overtures" by the U.S.

But the White House spokesman refused to answer when asked if the U.S. had been in direct contact with the Islamic Jihad.

He said British envoy Waite had been helpful in arranging the release, and said others, whom he refused to name, had been involved as intermediaries.

The role of Syria, which wields considerable influence with Islamic extremists in Lebanon, in the activity surrounding the release of Jacobson and possibly other hostages was not clear yesterday. But Syrian President Hafez Assad has been keen to demonstrate to the U.S. that he has a positive role to play in solving sensitive Middle East problems.

France welcomed Jacobson's release and pledged renewed efforts to secure the liberation of nine of its own nationals held in Lebanon.

The Islamic Jihad reported his release in a statement delivered to a western news agency yesterday afternoon.

"We declare to the world public opinion, the American people and the families of the hostages the release of David Jacobson. We hold the American government fully responsible for the consequences of any failure to take advantage of this opportunity," said the statement.

(Continued on back page)



This picture of David Jacobson was released by his kidnappers during his captivity. (Reuters)

## Shas may table conversion bill this week

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Shas leader Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz is to meet today with coalition leaders in advance of his caucus's proposed presentation of its Rabbinical Courts Bill in the Knesset on Wednesday.

Among other things, the bill would make Rabbinical Courts approval mandatory for all conversions to Judaism performed outside Israel.

Peretz is to meet separately with Prime Minister Shamir, Vice Prime Minister Peres and a group of Liberal Party MKs, headed by Minister without Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i, in an attempt to gain their support for the move.

Shas sources said last night that they will regard the votes of the Labour Party and the Likud as a test of the stability of the coalition.

Tabling of the bill was made possible by a ruling by the Knesset House Committee that the Rabbinical Courts Bill and the so-called Who-Is-a-Jew amendment are not one and the same.

The committee's decision reverses a ruling by Speaker Shlomo Hillel that the two bills were in effect identical.

The coalition executive is expected to try to postpone the tabling of the bill on the grounds that it was not submitted to it first, as required by the coalition agreement. Coalition chairman Rafi Eidi declined to say last night how he intends handling Shas's unexpected move.



President Chaim Herzog walks past a guard of honour at his residence in Jerusalem yesterday before leaving on his tour of the South Pacific. Report page 4. (Isaac Harari)

## Leftist infighting puts Romania meeting with PLO in doubt

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Infighting among the various left-wing groups proposing to send representatives to meet with senior PLO officials in Romania has put the entire project in doubt, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

The delegation, numbering some 100 members, is scheduled to leave on Wednesday on a Romanian commercial aircraft. Among the groups participating, both officially and unofficially, are the Progressive List for Peace, East for Peace, the Israel-Palestine Dialogue Committee, the Israeli Communist Party and Mapam.

Publicly, most of those involved were adamant yesterday that the meeting would take place as scheduled. Privately, however, several prospective participants said that disagreements among the groups had soured the atmosphere sufficiently to put the project in doubt.

The groups have swapped charges of leaks to the press and have accused each other of using the meeting to score domestic political points. There have underscored existing points of tension between the groups.

In addition, the Mapam leadership has reportedly let it be known that it will consider taking disciplinary action against those of its members, including *Al Hamishmar* journalists, who participate in the meeting.

Participants have also accused the authorities of attempting to derail the delegation by insisting that male members receive special security clearance from the IDF normally not demanded of travellers to Romania.

By yesterday, the organizers of the meeting had no clear indication who their PLO interlocutors would be.

Menachem Shalev adds: Attorney General Yosef Harish said yesterday that a police investigation would be launched against Israelis who meet with PLO officials in Romania "the moment they return."

Harish has ruled out the possibility of preventing the leftist groups' departure for Bucharest by prosecuting them for "conspiracy to commit a crime."

Harish told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had issued a warning against the meeting last week "to try to avert the damage which might be caused."

and in response to pleas by "security authorities."

Well-placed legal sources told *The Post* that Harish's warning was also motivated by his desire to avoid a trial, which they said, would attract world-wide media attention and could prove "very embarrassing for Israel."

Miriam Gur-Arye, a lecturer on criminal law at the Hebrew University, told *The Post* that the Bucharest meeting illustrates the "lunacy" and "absurdity" of the law against meetings with members of terrorist organizations.

Gur-Arye pointed out that a few years ago the law concerning meetings of Israelis with "foreign enemy agents" was changed so that it would no longer entail a *prima facie* presumption of "intent to damage the security of the state." Under the revised law, it is up to the prosecution to prove such intent.

But the law against meetings with terrorist organization members, enacted by the Knesset in August, does not make such distinctions and prohibits the meetings without any regard to motives.

"It is going to look very awkward,"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Budget-cut fears

## '8,000 teachers could lose their jobs'

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Education Ministry officials said yesterday that the Treasury's demand to cut NIS 101 million from its budget means that schoolchildren will have to be sent home at 11 a.m. and that 8,000 teachers will have to be sacked.

Ministry Director-General Shimon Shoshani said yesterday that 160,000 teaching hours will have to be cut if the Treasury has its way.

He said that the proposed NIS 101m. cut includes NIS 63m. resulting from the government's decision to cut 3.9 per cent across-the-board in all ministry budgets; NIS 35m. from the delay in implementing the Etzioni report on teachers' pay and working conditions; and NIS 3m. owed the Education Ministry which is being withheld by the Treasury.

Shoshani revealed that in lieu of a mutually agreed formula for budget cuts between Education Minister Navon and Finance Minister Nissim, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Businessman held for alleged \$1m. theft

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A prominent Jerusalem businessman and contractor was remanded in custody yesterday for 48 hours on suspicion of stealing over a million dollars and transferring it illegally abroad.

The magistrate's court here ordered his name withheld from publication because police are looking for a second suspect in the case.

A police investigator told the court that at the end of 1983 a large sum was stolen from a local bank by means of a forged cheque. The businessman is suspected of cashing this cheque in Switzerland and depositing the money in his account there.

## 16 Czechs defect from Soviet cruise ship

HAMBURG (AP). — Sixteen Czech tourists defected over the weekend from the Soviet cruise ship *Mikhail Kalinin* docked in Hamburg Harbour, West German police reported yesterday.

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Temp	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wind	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Clouds	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

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## THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max	Min
Jerusalem	10	14	18	10
Tel Aviv	10	14	18	10
Haifa	10	14	18	10
Be'er Sheva	10	14	18	10
Netanya	10	14	18	10
Ramat Gan	10	14	18	10
Herzliya	10	14	18	10
Modi'in	10	14	18	10
Beer Sheva	10	14	18	10
Dimona	10	14	18	10
Arad	10	14	18	10
Be'er Sheva	10	14	18	10
Netanya	10	14	18	10
Ramat Gan	10	14	18	10
Herzliya	10	14	18	10
Modi'in	10	14	18	10
Beer Sheva	10	14	18	10
Dimona	10	14	18	10
Arad	10	14	18	10

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

**At a festive ceremony on Friday, October 31, the Meat Dining Hall at Bar-Ilan University was dedicated in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Weisfeld of Toronto, Canada. Greetings were extended to the Weisfelds by Prof. E. Rackman, Bar-Ilan chancellor, and Rabbi Zvi Zambrowsky, vice chairman of the board of trustees.**

## Unfit ground beef

**HAIFA (Itim).** - Yehiam Food Products Corp. was ordered by a magistrate court judge here yesterday to pay NIS 500 in fines for violations of the health code.

## Transplant patients continue to improve

**HAIFA (Itim).** - The condition of Israel's two liver-transplant patients remains critical, though there are signs of improvement, Dr. Albert Sattler, deputy director of Rambam Hospital, said yesterday.

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## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

# Nurses settlement to spark demands from other sectors

By ROY ISACOWITZ

TEL AVIV. - The settlement with the hospital nurses is likely to spawn a rash of similar demands from other workers. Histadrut sources said yesterday. Hospital administrative workers, community health nurses and social workers are now expected to seek wage increases.

The hospital administrative workers have been working under restraining orders since last March. The orders were issued after the workers began a series of sanctions to press demands for wage increases.

Administrative workers' chairman

man Ronnie Shalem said after the nurses' settlement that he will demand that the Histadrut and the government agree to re-enter negotiations on the workers' wage claims.

Representatives of the community health nurses, who include nurses in Kupat Holim clinics and child-care clinics, said last night that they had already encountered demands that the parity between their wages and those of the hospital nurses be maintained.

The social workers are signatories to the framework agreement and are therefore unable to make new wage demands. However, trade union

sources said that they expect the social workers to apply to Histadrut trade union head Haim Haberfeld for a permission to pose new wage demands.

Haberfeld is already gearing up to counter a wave of wage demands. At the signing of the agreement with the nurses last Friday he said that he could "just imagine what problems the Histadrut is going to have to contend with starting from this morning."

In the nurses' agreement, the Histadrut undertook not to support similar demands from any other workers in the public sector.

## Foreign currency shortfall foreseen

By ROY ISACOWITZ

TEL AVIV. - Israel's foreign-currency situation could suffer a "dramatic reversal" of a \$1.4 billion to \$1.6b. shortfall in the next fiscal year, Economic Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi told a Labour Party economics forum last night.

The shortfall would result from the likely disappearance of several favourable economic circumstances which characterized 1986, Ya'acobi said. Among these were the \$750 million in additional U.S. aid, the saving of \$650m. due to the drop in oil prices; the drop in world interest rates and the weakness of the dollar which had led to an effective devaluation of the shekel.

To offset the unfavourable prognosis, Ya'acobi said, the government must embark immediately on a policy of economic growth based "almost entirely" on increasing exports.

As a prerequisite for such growth, Ya'acobi called for a radical overhaul of the capital market and for a basic

tax reform based on lowering the income tax rate while widening the tax base.

He criticized the rash of recent press reports about impending economic measures which, he intimated, had emanated from the Treasury. None of the proposals reported by the press had been discussed by any authorized government body, he stressed.

Deputy Finance Minister Adiel Amora'i responded to Ya'acobi's criticism by saying that the Treasury had not yet decided on any measures, including the expected budget cuts.

Amora'i singled out the public's withdrawing of savings as the greatest weakness in the government's economic programme. Over the past two years, savings had declined from 27 per cent to 19 per cent of national income, he said.

Neither Ya'acobi nor Amora'i adopted a partisan political position regarding budget cuts, which are expected to fall the hardest on three Labour-held ministries, Health, Education and Defence.

## Complaint against police officer in Balas trial

By YORAM GAZIT

For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - The state prosecutor has ordered a complaint to be filed against Police Chief Superintendent Moshe Friedman on suspicion of obstructing the investigation of financier David Balas.

This was learned yesterday in the Tel Aviv District Court at the start of Balas's trial. He was charged with defrauding the United Kibbutz Movement of \$29 million.

Balas was arrested on May 5, 1986 on suspicion that he and his business manager Zvi Aharoni received loans from the UKM during 1984 and 1985, offering as collateral certificates of deposit from the Discount Bank which later turned out to be worthless.

Balas and Aharoni allegedly withdrew the money deposited in the bank without notifying the UKM.

Charges against Balas were filed only after the police investigation team was replaced for the second time. Friedman, who left the police a few months ago, headed the first investigation team which dealt with the Balas case.

Balas told reporters yesterday that he was not guilty and had become the UKM's "scapegoat" for its financial failures.

He added that all others who owed money to the UKM had either left the country or declared bankruptcy, and only he had reached an agreement to pay his debts.

Balas is being held in custody until the end of his trial.



David Balas in court yesterday. (Kfir Meir)

## Synagogue torched in Romania

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel over the weekend expressed "shock" at the destruction by fire of a synagogue in northern Romania and said it hopes that the authorities will act swiftly to apprehend the arsonists, who also looted the synagogue's treasure.

The incident, which occurred in Bucharest on Thursday, involved a group of thugs who arrived at the synagogue equipped with cans of petrol and demanded money of the guard. When he refused, they looted him and set the recently renovated building alight.

Israeli Ambassador to Bucharest Yosef Givori registered his shock at the Romanian Foreign Ministry and expressed the hope that the Romanians would quickly apprehend the perpetrators.

Israeli sources yesterday said that to judge by past performance the Romanians could be expected to act swiftly and effectively. In recent years, the Romanian government has repeatedly and publicly condemned anti-Semitic manifestations. Several months ago, when a Bucharest magazine published an anti-Semitic poem, the government fired the publication's editorial staff.

## Alleged swindler to be extradited

The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that Leonard Friedman, a new immigrant from the U.S. suspected of involvement in a \$13 million fraud in New York, can be extradited to the U.S.

This decision overturned a ruling of the Jerusalem District Court that Friedman should not be extradited because the business dealings in question did not appear to be fraudulent.

Friedman, together with five others, was accused of selling an energy-saving device to 695 businessmen in New York earlier this year at 80 times its real value. He was arrested here on May 16 after the U.S. asked for his extradition.

The District Court had accepted the argument of Friedman's attorney that there was no evidence of fraud because those who purchased the devices could write off the extra costs on their income tax, but this was overruled by the Supreme Court. (Itim)

## Court injunction forces HU to open dormitories today

Bowing to a temporary injunction obtained by a frustrated student, the Hebrew University yesterday announced that it would open its dormitories today.

But classes will still not be held until the university's governing bodies give their approval.

Other universities have opened on schedule.

Rajada Basul applied for the injunction on behalf of the Student Union, arguing that the university's decision to keep the dormitories closed constituted a breach of contract.

The university decided not to appeal the injunction issued by the

Jerusalem Magistrates Court.

The university decided to keep the dormitories closed after Housing Minister David Levy refused to lift the freeze that had been imposed on rents since July 1985. The university claims that keeping rents at their present level will create a deficit of \$1 million.

The emergency committee set up to solve the university's crippling financial crisis had sought to raise rents to lower the overall deficit, now standing at about \$50m.

Acting university president Amnon Pazy is to meet on Wednesday with Levy to try to persuade him to lift the freeze. (Itim)

## Bone marrow donor due to arrive in Israel tomorrow

MOSCOW (AP).

Inessa Fleurov, who applied to emigrate to Israel to donate bone marrow to her leukemia-stricken brother Michael Shirman, is scheduled to leave today for Vienna and to arrive in Israel tomorrow.

Fleurov, 37, got permission to emigrate in August with her two daughters, but refused to leave Moscow before her husband Viktor had an exit visa too.

His departure was blocked by his father's refusal to sign a financial

waiver required from all Soviets who wish to emigrate.

Viktor Fleurov fought the decision, saying that authorities had made exceptions to this rule in the past. He appealed to the visa-issuing authority to let him leave with his wife and children.

During the Reyjavik summit, Shirman held news conferences to press his demand that she be allowed to leave.

Shirman said last week in Tel Aviv that the Fleurov family would leave this week for Israel.

## Refusenik Markman arrives here

Refusenik Abraham Markman arrived yesterday in Tel Aviv with his wife and two children, about 11 years after first applying for a visa to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

Markman was met at the airport by his parents and brother, who left the USSR in the 1970s, and by a large crowd of Soviet Jews. Speaking in Hebrew, he told Kol Yisrael that

"I am grateful to all those who helped us come, and I am very happy, but I cannot forget my many friends still left behind."

Markman came from Minsk, via Vienna. In Vienna he told reporters he did not know why he was allowed to leave and why the permit was granted at this time.

## Residents protest evacuation

By LIORA MOTIEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. - Irate residents of a crumbling apartment building on the north end of town demonstrated yesterday afternoon to protest their summary evacuation and lack of permanent alternative quarters.

Two months ago, the dozen families living in one entrance were asked to leave after the building's supporting column collapsed. On Friday, the remaining 24 families in the building were evacuated to a hotel.

The residents returned to the building to try to pressure the Housing Ministry and City Hall into giving them quality alternative housing or

enough money to purchase other flats.

After alerting reporters to their plight, the residents and their children staged a raucous demonstration. Police intervened and restored order.

The city claims it has no responsibility to provide alternate housing.



Cars are checked and forbidden to pass through the road blocks set up around Birzeit University and other West Bank institutions yesterday in anticipation of Balfour Day demonstrations. (Bruttman Media)

## Only scattered demos on Balfour Day

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER

For The Jerusalem Post

Balfour Day, marking the 69th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, and traditionally a date marked by disturbances in the territories, passed yesterday with only scattered stone-throwing and tire-burning in the rainy weather.

One woman was slightly injured when stones were thrown through a window of an Egged bus near the El-Amari refugee camp near Ramallah.

One youth was arrested after 10 to 15 youths marched around the Balata refugee camp near Nablus with Palestinian flags and placed stolen road barriers around camp entrances, according to an IDF spokesman.

Officials at Birzeit University complained that nearly 200 students were unnecessarily stranded in the rain and cold yesterday evening when army roadblocks around the campus prevented them from returning to dormitories in preparation for the resumption of classes today.

The roadblocks have been preventing students and even staff from entering the university since last Thursday - even though there have been no incidents at the school, complained spokesman Albert Aghazarian.

The roadblocks were erected around Birzeit last week following disturbances at Bethlehem's College de Freres, which prompted Israeli authorities to close the Bethlehem university for a week.

An IDF spokesman said the roadblocks around Birzeit had remained in place yesterday, and all students had been prevented from entering the campus, because of fears that there would be disturbances on Balfour Day. But he said the roadblocks would be removed today so that classes could begin.

The Balfour Declaration committed the British government to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Roadblocks also blocked the entrances to Al-Najah University in Nablus.

Burning tires blocked roads near the Jil'azum refugee camp north of Ramallah, in Hebron, and near the Kalandiya refugee camp north of Jerusalem, said the IDF spokesman.

## Elyakim Rubinstein new cabinet secretary

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of Elyakim Rubinstein, until last week the political minister in the Israel Embassy in Washington, as the new cabinet secretary, succeeding Yossi Beilin, who has moved to the Foreign Ministry as political director-general.

Rubinstein, who as legal adviser in the Foreign Ministry was a protégé of Moshe Dayan when he was foreign minister in the first Begin government, immediately took up his duties, meeting the diplomatic correspondents and briefing them after the cabinet session.

Much of yesterday's cabinet session was devoted to a survey of the country's agriculture by Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin and to a report of security matters by De-



Elyakim Rubinstein (Harari)

## Children's allowance tax to be abolished

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter

The tax on National Insurance Institute child payments will be discontinued from this month. The Treasury announced yesterday it would not ask the Knesset to renew the "tax," which was introduced in 1984 as part of the Treasury's economic plan.

The tax was imposed on families with up to three children, whose main wage-earner was in the 45 per cent or higher income-tax bracket. Wage-earners in this category will no longer pay a levy on payments for second and third children. But they will not receive payment for the first child, in accordance with previous policy.

The scrapping of the tax was decided during a meeting held by Finance Minister Nissim and Labour and Social Affairs Minister. During the meeting Katsav proposed to Nissim to reintroduce the allowance for the first child, but the issue was left open.

In a related development, Treasury officials yesterday leaked reports that the ministry would renew its efforts to tax old-age allotments, a plan scrapped earlier this year, following strong opposition from the Knesset.

According to the report, a tax would be applied to persons receiving an additional income. The plan, which was met with protest, was proposed after it became apparent that the Treasury would be forced to seek a NIS 400 million budget cut in the next fiscal year.

Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi told the Labour Party Economic and Social Committee that the plan to tax old-age allotments was unacceptable.

## Plan to break linkage of army officers' salaries

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Defence Minister Rabin is to present a proposal to unlink the pay scale of regular military officers from that of other branches of the public sector.

The plan, which is to be presented within the next few days, will not require an increase in the defence budget.

Salaries of military personnel have eroded sharply in recent months relative to that of the public sector, even according to Treasury estimates. The IDF, however, cannot compensate its officers with overtime wages or other benefits that are routinely approved for the public sector. This is one of the reasons that

the IDF has difficulty holding on to good officers.

The plan to unlink military wages from the rest of the public sector has been under consideration within the IDF for a long time. Under the proposal, the IDF would be permitted to establish its own internal salary scale according to its own needs.

A senior military source last night said the time has come for us to realize that even good men will remain in the IDF only if they receive a proper salary. Top-rate officers are part of the strength of the IDF, and we may want to give up some military equipment to pay top officers better salaries. Under the current situation we can't make that choice.

## Stabbing ends row between brothers

By YORAM GAZIT

For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - An argument between two brothers from Bat Yam ended on Saturday night with the stabbing of the younger one with a screwdriver. His brother has been arrested.

The stabbing took place in the kitchen of the family home, where the brothers reportedly quarrelled while the elder brother was fixing a radio with the screwdriver.

The injured brother, 15, was taken to Holon's Wolfson Hospital and is listed in fair condition.

The 26-year-old suspect is to be brought today to the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court for extension of his remand.

## LEFTIST

(Continued from Page One)

to prosecute people when it is clear that it was not their intention to damage the security of the state," said Gur-Arye.

However, she adds, the attorney-general will apparently have little choice but to prosecute in this case since it involves a massive and flagrant breach of the law.

The Israeli branch of The International Movement of Conscientious War Resisters has petitioned Harish and Foreign Minister Peres to allow their participation in a conference on "non-violence" to be held in Amman, Jordan in two weeks.

The conference is being convened by an organization called "Forum for Arab Thought" headed by Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan. In his letter, branch chairman Yishayahu Toma Shick requests permission to enter Jordan.

## TEACHERS

(Continued from Page One)

The Treasury had started "applying sanctions" against his ministry. He said that the Treasury had transferred only NIS 109m. of the NIS 145m. scheduled to be allotted for November.

Shoshani said that the immediate consequence of this step would be that this month the ministry will be unable to transfer funds to local authorities. By next month, he added, the ministry will be unable to pay teachers or ministry workers. Shoshani said that the Treasury had rejected a "painful" Educational Ministry plan which called for a two-year NIS 22m. cut to be accompanied by a special education levy.

Local authority heads said that they would close the schools next Sunday, unless the Education Ministry pays them what is owed them. Israel Television reported last night.

We mourn for our beloved

### GITL KOWADLO

(Lubricant - Melbourne)  
who passed away on November 1, 1986.

Noeh Kowadlo  
Aviva and Israel Silberfeld  
Ezra and Sue Kowadlo  
Harry and Fay Smith  
and their families

Shiva at 11 Tirza St., Ramat Gan.

We mourn the passing of my beloved husband,  
our dear father and grandfather

### MOSES KAMINSKY

of New York

The funeral will take place today, Monday, November 3, 1986 - Rosh Hodesh Marheshvan, 5747, at the Mount of Olives Cemetery, Jerusalem, at 3:30 p.m., or, in case of delay, two hours after the arrival of the coffin on El Al flight 004.

Wife - Betty Kaminsky  
Son and Daughter-in-Law - Arnie and Shulamit Kaminsky and family  
Daughter - Arlene, and Monty Stein and family

Shiva at Moshe Shalom Meholah, Tel. 065-82727

דפוס: מ.א.מ.ל.



## FOREIGN AND REGIONAL NEWS

# Austria mobilizes 3,000 guards for East-West conference

By ILONA HENRY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Staff Writer

VIENNA. — More than 3,000 plainclothes security men have been recruited to guarantee the safety of the 35 foreign ministers, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, due in Vienna for tomorrow's opening of the third follow-up conference since the signing of the Helsinki Act 11 years ago.

The first post-Helsinki meeting was held in Belgrade in 1977 and the second in Madrid in 1983. The current conference is to discuss human rights, the threat of East-West conflict and economic and cultural cooperation.

It will be the first meeting involving the superpowers at high level since the breakup of the Reykjavik summit three weeks ago.

Shevardnadze yesterday sought to downplay scheduled meetings with Shultz, saying his main concern was the East-West conference that opens this week.

Shevardnadze, who arrived earlier in the day, is to meet twice with Shultz during the conference.

"I am not only going to meet with Shultz," said Shevardnadze upon arrival. "My main mission here is the Vienna meeting itself."

In a prepared statement, he ex-

pressed Soviet willingness "to cooperate at the conference with the representatives of all European states, the U.S. and Canada."

Shevardnadze avoided specific comment on his agenda with Shultz, but said "an understanding on the necessity and possibility to relieve Europe of nuclear weapons was reached" at the summit in Reykjavik between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Shultz is expected to arrive only on Wednesday due to the U.S. congressional elections tomorrow.

Well-informed sources say that Shultz will inform Shevardnadze of President Reagan's readiness to return to the negotiating table with Kremlin leader Gorbachev to discuss some of the propositions brought up at Reykjavik, stressing at the same time that the "Star Wars" project is definitely here to stay, because, as Reagan puts it, "It is the most effective insurance policy against future defaulting of agreements."

Nothing has been revealed about Shevardnadze's "plan of action" for his dialogue with Shultz, but it seems the Soviet delegation wants to distract attention from the human rights issue.

"We do have problems with air pollution, and we should also deal with topics such as warning systems

in the event of possible environmental catastrophes, and the securing of energy supplies," said Soviet Ambassador Bondarenko.

Western Europe, including the neutral and non-aligned countries, are ready to push the human rights issue, assured in this of U.S. support.

Since the Soviets are keen to avoid this path, there is a feeling that the Helsinki and post-Helsinki meetings ultimately served no other purpose but to reconfirm the Soviet Union's sovereignty over Eastern Europe.

Participants from some 50 human rights organizations plan to hold a three-day rally here this week to draw attention to the situation in Eastern Europe. The rally, led by the Paris-based "Internationals for Resistance" organization and the Sakharov Institute, will also have a "personal lineup" including Simon Wiesenthal, Natan (Anatoly) Sharansky, Yves Montand, Eugene Ionesco, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, and many other political activists and dissidents, as well as writers and artists.

A panel discussion is to take place on the subject of "The Value of the Helsinki Process" which will look at findings by Helsinki "monitoring committee" (of human rights) in ten countries.



Black radicals started a riot at a rock concert in the South African port city of Durban at the weekend because they objected to the participation of white bands. Police used whips to disperse the crowd. Two blacks were stabbed to death and more than 10 injured. (Reuters telephoto)

## Sinn Fein ends boycott of Irish parliament

DUBLIN (Reuters). — Sinn Fein, political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), yesterday decided to abandon its 68-year-old boycott of the Irish parliament.

About 30 diehard veterans, led by former Sinn Fein president Rory Brady, staged a walkout after the vote at the party's annual congress, but would not say whether they planned to set up a breakaway group.

Sinn Fein's current president, Gerry Adams, eager to abandon the policy of abstentionism and take up any seats the party might win in the next Irish election, decided at a secret meeting of its army council to back any future Sinn Fein candidates wanting to sit in the Irish parliament.

Any victories could have major repercussions on the Irish political scene as the present coalition government of Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald has only a wafer-thin majority in parliament.

Adams has ruled out any coalition partnership for Sinn Fein while FitzGerald, architect of a landmark Anglo-Irish agreement that gave Dublin a limited say in the running of Northern Ireland, has urged all other parties to ignore Sinn Fein. He also said that the guerrilla group "has remained united in its determination to pursue the armed struggle."

Sinn Fein last won seats in an Irish election in 1981, capturing two border constituencies in the middle of an IRA prisoners' hunger strike in Northern Ireland. Neither seat was taken up.

## Most western delegates shun Waldheim

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch, as host of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), is being embarrassed by the "Waldheim affair."

It is by now evident that most West European foreign policy makers are trying to avoid contact with the Austrian head of state. The latest embarrassment arose from a U.S. State Department inquiry whether Waldheim is to give a reception during the conference. If one was planned, Secretary of State George Shultz would not come to Vienna.

The Austrian reply was that no Waldheim reception is planned, with reference to the fact that at neither of the first two conventions of the CSCE, in Belgrade and Madrid, did the head of state issue invitations for cocktails.

A second inquiry came from the Canadian delegation, which indicated its representative could join the meeting only if Waldheim did not attend.

Also Jankowitsch personally had to assure the Foreign Minister of Luxembourg that he would not run into the "lovely boy" from the Hofburg Palace during the conference.

## Top Philippine churchman backs peace talks

### Aquino 'to study' Communist offer

MANILA (AP). — President Corason Aquino said yesterday he would study a Communist rebel ceasefire offer and the nation's most influential church leader praised his efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the insurgency.

In a pastoral letter released yesterday, Archbishop of Manila Jaime Sin called on the Roman Catholic majority to reject communism but endorsed Aquino's search for a negotiated peace.

The communist-dominated National Democratic Front (NDF) announced Saturday it had proposed a 100-day ceasefire to go into effect as early as Dec. 10 so that "for the first time in many, many years the guns will be still on both sides this Christmas and New Year's."

Aquino told reporters "we will still talk about it (the offer)," but made no further statement.

Her executive secretary, Joker Arroyo, asked if he were hopeful the proposal would lead to a ceasefire, replied: "Yes, I have been saying that all along."

It would be the first nationwide ceasefire during the 17-year-old communist insurgency which broke out during the rule of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

The ceasefire offer follows Aquino's warning in a speech Oct. 22 that she would set a deadline soon for an end to negotiations, under way since August, if the rebels spurn peace.

In the pastoral letter, Archbishop Sin said "the roots of the insurgency are economic, social, and if, as is the case, the majority of the insurgents are not ideological communists, one can see the inadequacy of a purely armed response to the situation."

"Poverty has become a way of life for the vast majority of our people, while a few unproportionally enjoy the material advantages of life... This has led many of our countrymen to the temptation of Marxist Communism," Sin noted.

In Washington, meanwhile, U.S. law enforcement officials revealed

that Aquino's Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has been increasingly critical of Aquino's efforts to negotiate a settlement of the communist insurgency, is under federal investigation into whether U.S. aid money was diverted to his personal accounts.

The U.S. Justice Department also is tracking down allegations that money "may have been laundered" by Enrile, or his wife Christina, while he served in the cabinet of overthrown President Ferdinand Marcos.

Enrile yesterday denied he had pocketed any U.S. aid money and said allegations that he had done seemed to be aimed at stopping his criticism of President Aquino.

"I welcome any investigation into the matter in order to clear the name of my family and my office," Enrile said.

Some 1,000 Marcos supporters rallied yesterday outside the Defence Ministry to show support for Enrile and his anti-communist campaign. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

## PLO-Shi'ite clashes ease off

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Palestinian-Shi'ite fighting eased yesterday following a tour of battle zones around refugee camps in Beirut and the south by Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, police said.

Occasional shots crackled across Bourj Al-Barajneh camp in southern Beirut, but there were no reports of violence at camps near Sidon and Tyre.

Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, head of Syrian Military Intelligence in Lebanon, Saturday inspected battle lines around Palestinian shantytowns in all three cities.

At least 70 people have died in sporadic clashes between Shi'ite Amal militiamen and Palestinians which have persisted for over a month despite several Syrian-mediated ceasefires.

"The atmosphere in Tyre is positive and the first step achieved is an immediate consolidation of the ceasefire," Kanaan was quoted as saying in newspaper reports yesterday.

Palestinian sources said five people were killed Saturday in fighting at the Rashidiyah camp near Tyre before Kanaan's arrival, and police said three died at Bourj Al-Barajneh.

Kanaan last night briefed Amal leader Nabih Berri on his trip, the first he is reported to have made to the south since Israel withdrew most of its troops from Lebanon in June 1985.

No details were revealed of their meeting, which militia sources said was attended by several officials of several pro-Syrian Lebanese militia sources said was attended by several officials of several pro-Syrian Lebanese militias.

## It was not outdated, says Mozambique

### SA claim on Machel plane rejected

MAPUTO. — Mozambique today angrily denied allegations by South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha that the Soviet-built plane that crashed killing President Samora Machel had obsolete equipment.

Mozambique's official news agency Aim quoted an aviation expert in Maputo as categorically rejecting Botha's charges. He said the Tupolev TU-134 had been manufactured in 1980 specifically to be used as a presidential jet and was equipped with modern electronic equipment.

Botha said in a statement Saturday that not only did the plane have out-dated equipment but that the crew had no warning that it was flying close to the ground.

Botha added that the plane was not equipped with an automatic ground proximity warning system to warn of descent below a specific altitude and that its instruments were set at zero, showing the jet was too close to the ground.

Aim also quoted a member of Mozambique's commission jointly probing the plane's crash with South Africa and the Soviet Union as saying Botha was violating an undertaking by the three states not to divulge information on the investigation until it was completed.

Machel was killed on October 19 when the plane, carrying him home from a regional leaders' meeting in Zambia, crashed in South Africa.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and newspapers in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa, have blamed the South African government for the crash.

In Johannesburg yesterday, South African Airways (SAA) announced that Australia will refuse the airline

landing rights from November 1 next year.

The Australian government's decision follows a U.S. ban on SAA flights as part of a mounting international sanctions campaign.

Last month, the U.S. imposed the stiffest economic sanctions yet on South Africa and American companies are quickening their pace of withdrawal from the country. General Motors and IBM are among the most recent to withdraw.

President P.W. Botha has invited 200 business executives, deeply worried about the anti-apartheid sanctions, foreign disinvestment and the country's deteriorating economy, to Pretoria next Friday to discuss long-term economic strategy.

## Bugging strains Swedish ties with Soviets

STOCKHOLM (Reuters). — At least 30 secretly planted microphones have been uncovered at Sweden's Embassy in Moscow and experts think there may be dozens more, diplomatic sources said today.

A strong Swedish protest was delivered to the Soviet envoy here Friday in response to what Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson described as "intolerable" Soviet behaviour. The Foreign Ministry said, "the installations could not have taken place without the knowledge of Soviet authorities."

The diplomatic sources said experts flown from Sweden to search the embassy believed they might find as many as 100 microphones. The embassy was built by Soviet workers under Swedish guidance in 1972. The equipment has been used to

eavesdrop on conversations in both the Embassy and Ambassador Anders Thunborg's residence in the grounds of the red-brick compound outside central Moscow, according to the sources.

Thunborg told Swedish journalists in Moscow the surveillance cast a shadow over bilateral relations and was a flagrant violation of the 1961 Vienna convention ensuring the sanctity of diplomatic missions. The envoy, formerly Swedish defence minister, said he would bring up the matter with Soviet Foreign Ministry officials today.

Swedish diplomats said they did not believe any secrets had been compromised because of the bugging since all confidential conversations were held in a "safe" room where eavesdropping is impossible.

## China scoffs at Soviet 'troop cut' in Afghanistan

PEKING (AFP). — China yesterday accused the Soviet Union seeking to "deceive world opinion" with its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan last month.

The People's Daily, the Chinese Communist Party newspaper, charged that Moscow had in fact reinforced its military presence in the country. Whereas the Soviet Union had announced with much publicity that it was pulling out 8,000 troops in October, it had earlier moved in 15,000 soldiers equipped with modern weapons, the party organ said.

U.S. officials have voiced similar views.

"It is not difficult to see that this partial withdrawal hides what was in reality a (military) reinforcement," the newspaper said in the first in-depth Chinese commentary on the withdrawal.

China has consistently argued that only a total pullout of Soviet forces could lead to a political settlement in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union first sent troops into Afghanistan in December 1979. Their presence there has been cited by Peking as one of three obstacles to normalized Sino-Soviet relations. The others are Moscow's support for Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the Soviet military build-up along China's northern borders.

## Labour says Tory attacks on BBC are 'pre-election intimidation'

LONDON (AP). — The British Broadcasting Corp. is under attack at home, battered by costly libel suits and accused by the governing Conservative Party of biased and inaccurate television news reporting.

A formal, 21-page dossier of complaint delivered last week focused on the April 15 U.S. bombing of Libya and the April 17 attempt to blow up an airliner in London, and described the BBC coverage as "riddled with inaccuracy, innuendo and imbalance."

The confrontation is the climax of years of accusations by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's conservatives that the BBC has left-wing or anti-British bias.

It has raised fundamental questions about the relationship between the publicly funded corporation, which cherishes its independence, and the government, which controls its capacity to raise money and appoints its board of governors.

Critics charged that the complaint, laid by Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit, "was an attempt to intimidate the BBC into giving Thatcher sympathetic coverage leading up to the next general election. The election must be held by mid-1988, but may be held next year."

"It's partial, it's prejudiced, and it's part of an attempt to bully the BBC," said Labour Party lawmaker



Prime Minister Thatcher.

Austin Mitchell, a former TV journalist.

Tebbit maintained the BBC TV coverage of the Libyan raid, which Britain alone supported, was a "mixture of news, views, speculation, error and uncritical carriage of Libyan propaganda."

The April 17 newscast reported that two British hostages had been murdered in Lebanon and a Jordanian terrorist had attempted to blow up an El Al Jumbo jet at London's Heathrow Airport. It began: "Britain is paying the price for supporting America's attack on Libya."

Tebbit described this as an "inexcusable departure from straightforward news coverage."

The BBC's run-ins with governments go back over decades. Its trouble with Thatcher started early and has been sustained. She told the BBC to "put its house in order" when, two months after she came to power in May 1979, it screened the takeover of a Northern Ireland village by the Irish Republican Army. She charged the BBC with colluding with the outlawed organization.

During the 1982 Falkland Islands War against Argentina, Thatcher accused the BBC of not putting Britain's case forcefully enough by giving equal airing to British and Argentine claims.

In perhaps the most serious dispute, BBC journalists struck for 24 hours in August last year after the corporation withdrew a programme on Northern Ireland because government ministers said it "gave succour" to terrorists. The programme, which included an interview with a man said to be a former IRA leader, was later re-edited and broadcast.

## Opposition boycotts Tunisian elections

TUNIS (Reuters). — Tunisians voted yesterday in general elections boycotted by the opposition and certain to result in an overwhelming victory for President Habib Bourguiba's ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD).

The poll is the first since an experimental vote five years ago, when

## Tunisian elections

opposition parties were allowed to challenge Bourguiba's party for the first time in more than 20 years. But they won no seats and denounced the ballot as rigged.

This time opposition groups have boycotted the election in protest against disqualification of their candidates, arrest of their supporters and bans on their publications.

**Gala Week Of Dedications**  
אירועי חתמת הבית

3-5.11.1986 17:00-19:00

**World Union for Progressive Judaism**

**SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

<p><b>Monday, November 3</b> 2 p.m.</p> <p><b>Tuesday, November 4</b> 9 a.m. 9:30 a.m.</p> <p>11:30 a.m.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. Henry Crown Hall, Jerusalem Theatre</p> <p><b>Wednesday, November 5</b> 9 a.m.</p> <p>2:30 p.m.</p> <p><b>Thursday, November 6</b> 9 a.m.</p> <p>11:30 a.m.</p> <p>4 p.m. 7:30 p.m. The Knésset</p> <p><b>Friday, November 7</b> 5:30 p.m. 7 p.m.</p> <p>King David Hotel</p> <p><b>Saturday, November 8</b> 10 a.m.</p>	<p>Opening Convocation and tour of site</p> <p>HUC-JIR Meeting of the Board of Governors Seminar for non-Board Members on "The Year in Israel Experience"</p> <p>Dedication Ceremony of the expanded campus of the Jerusalem School, Hebrew Union College — Jewish Institute of Religion</p> <p>Speakers: H.E. Thomas R. Pickering, The Ambassador of the United States, The Honorable Simcha Diniz, MK</p> <p>Academic Convocation Conferring of Doctor of Humane Letters upon Mayor Teddy Kollek Address: The Honorable Shimon Peres, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Symposium on "Religion and State in Israel" Speakers: Minister Ya'acov Tsur, Shulamit Aloni, MK, Rabbi Menahem Hacohen, MK, Yitzhak Mayer, Ehud Olmert, MK, Rabbi Mordechai Rotem</p> <p>Meeting of WUPJ of Governing Body</p> <p>Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism "Our Program for the Future" Dedication Ceremony "Beit Shmuel" Youth Center Hostel in memory of Samuel Ungerleider</p> <p>Speakers: Arye Dulkan, Chairman, Jewish Agency Executive, Avraham Harman, Chancellor, The Hebrew University</p> <p>Ordination Ceremony HUC Israel Rabbinic Program</p> <p>Gala Banquet Guest Speaker: The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir, Prime Minister of Israel</p> <p>Kabbalat Shabbat Services Shabbat Eve Dinner</p> <p>Shabbat Morning Services and Kiddush</p> <p>All events will take place at the HUC Campus unless otherwise stated. • By invitation only</p>
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To  
**Prof. Michael L. Klein**  
Dean of Hebrew Union College  
and to  
**Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch**  
Executive Director, World Union for Progressive Judaism

**Heartfelt Congratulations**  
on the completion of the first phase  
of the Jerusalem campus.

**Moshe Safdie**  
**Avi Arenson**  
**Menachem Zellinger**

**TOUR VA'ALEH**  
W.Z.O. Aliah and Absorption Dept.  
Invites visitors from abroad to a  
**ONE DAY TOUR OF CENTRAL GALILEE**  
(visiting Carmel and the Segev area)  
**ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1986**  
departing from Tel Aviv.  
The charge for the trip is equivalent to \$5.50  
which covers the cost of lunch.  
For details and registration call 258311, ext. 48 or 266842, or come to  
12 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, 6th floor, Room 602.  
Office hours: Sunday — Tuesday, 8 a.m. — 2 p.m.; Friday 8 a.m. — 12 noon  
and for all aliyah enquiries.



# Levy for Herut No. 2 slot

By SARAH HONIG

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Deputy Premier David Levy are reported close to a resolution of the internal dispute in Herut which would officially put Levy in the party's number-two slot.

Indications to this effect have come from a number of party sources who all agree that the understanding the two have reached will place Shimon Peres unchallenged in the dual role of party chairman and chairman of the party executive. Levy will become acting party chairman and acting executive chairman, making him the de facto number-two man and clearly above the two other claimants to Shimon's mantle — Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, and

Shimon's own preferred heir — Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens. The deal, arranged by Shimon and Levy without consulting with Sharon, would make Sharon chairman of the party central committee executive and Arens chairman of the party secretariat, the highest Herut executive forum.

All this, however, does not yet mean that the second session of the aborted party convention is imminent. Sharon and Arens are unhappy about the advantages Levy will reap as the acknowledged number-two man and the two have formed an ad hoc association forged by mutual interests.

Shimon wants Levy to stop opposing the immediate merger of Herut

with the Liberals according to terms agreed to last year.

Levy is still making trouble by demanding that one of his supporters get the job promised to either Sharon or Arens, but Shimon is insisting that all four top Herut figures get top party positions. Levy at the moment is seen intent on neutralizing Sharon and evicting him from influential party posts. The ad hoc Levy-Sharon alliance of the last convention disintegrated soon after it broke up last February.

Levy now wants control of the party divided equally between himself and Shimon. The Shimon side says that giving Levy 50 per cent is out of all proportion to his real strength.

## Liberal centre on verge of collapse

By SARAH HONIG

TEL AVIV. — Sources in the troubled new Liberal Centre Party foresee its imminent disintegration and predict that Mayor Shimon Lahat will announce "any day now" that he is quitting the party.

Lahat already shook the party when he announced recently that he was leaving its number-one slot and

that he considered the party a failure.

Lahat blames the party's failure on former energy minister Yitzhak Berman, who in turn accuses Lahat of a dictatorial bent. Berman thinks the party still has a future in partnership with other centrist groupings such as Shinui or the Independent Liberals, now part of Labour.

The internal squabbles, however,

are already taking their toll and some LCP founders are heading back to the Liberal wing of the Likud from which they bolted. Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor Yitzhak Caspi is one and Rehovot Mayor Yehzekel Har-melech is reported to be negotiating his way back as well. Liberal sources expect former deputy finance minister Yehzekel Flomin to re-join their party as well.

## The war of words in Tel Aviv's battleground

The battlefields on which Tel Aviv's literary cliques conduct their wars are in the pages of certain newspapers and around the tables of certain cafes.

Like the debates of politicians, the battles over the condition of the written word in Israel may be couched in the rhetoric of ideology and belief, but it is the discomforting intimacy of gossip, inevitable in any country not much bigger than a mid-size American or European city, which determines the strategies of ceasefires, truces and all-out war.

One group gathers forces at Stern, a yekke cafe on Dizengoff.

Another meets at The Sifria, a vegetarian wicker-and-ferns cafe/bar off Ibn Gvirol.

Yet another group occupies Tamar, an old-style Tel Aviv cafe not far from the Davar offices on Rehov Shenkin.

And one group stays at home, which in certain Tel Aviv circles is the ultimate snobbery.

Among recent firefights have been the well-written Yair Garbuz-Anton Shamas exchanges over the meaning of the murder of a drunken Jerusalem restaurateur by his Arab worker; David Avidan's attack on the Russian intelligentsia's weekend earlier in *Havrut*; and the Amos Kenan-Dahn Ben-Amotz fistfight.

Fistfight?

Well, according to independent eyewitness accounts, it was Kenan, somewhat inebriated, who a few weeks ago attacked Ben-Amotz, also somewhat under the influence, during a Friday afternoon waltz, tango and rumba session at Bonanza. The provocation remains a mystery to all except Kenan, who's not talking, and Ben-Amotz, who is feigning innocence.

One eyewitness said that Kenan, who is half Ben-Amotz's size, leaped onto the back of his adversary and tried to pummel him.

Ben-Amotz was knocked to the floor, a dangerous position for anybody in a room packed with aging and somewhat drunken former generals. Independence War-era poets, and their similarly aging girlfriends. There was much brouhaha and general gaiety, and the fight was on.

Both men do something that most writers in this country seem to think is beneath a literary figure — they write clearly, in the language that people speak.

While most of the literary world seems to be creating a High Hebrew set apart from Low Hebrew, Ben-Amotz and Kenan have made from spoken Hebrew a popular literature that is also literate.

Their simmering feud goes back a

long way in the short history of Tel Aviv.

The two may claim to despise each other because of what Kenan believes is Ben-Amotz's vulgarity and egoism, and what Ben-Amotz sees as Kenan's false altruism and self-righteousness.

There's also the historical fact of Ben-Amotz being a Palmahnik and Kenan a Lehi man, a fact that has, elsewhere in the last decade, had an impact on other spheres of public life. Yet both are smack-bang in the middle of what's called "the leftist media mafia."

The Bonanza Debacle (Kenan was also toppled to the floor, and both men, despite autobiographical claims of soldierly skills even unto the years past middle age, had to be helped up) might have been quickly forgotten, except that in his weekend column in *Hadashot*, Ben-Amotz came close to challenging Kenan to a duel, and described his rival from *Yediot Aharonot* as an out-of-control alcoholic.

Now because of the small size of Tel Aviv, it is impossible to avoid somebody, especially somebody you want to avoid.

And literary giants or not, neither Kenan nor Ben-Amotz would budge from their Friday morning drinks at the restaurant at Beit Sokolov, the Journalist's Association headquarters.

Last Friday, Ben-Amotz wrote a two-page piece about Kenan's drinking and his Lehi (and therefore Deir Yassin) links, and published a brief letter Kenan had written him apologizing for the Bonanza incident.

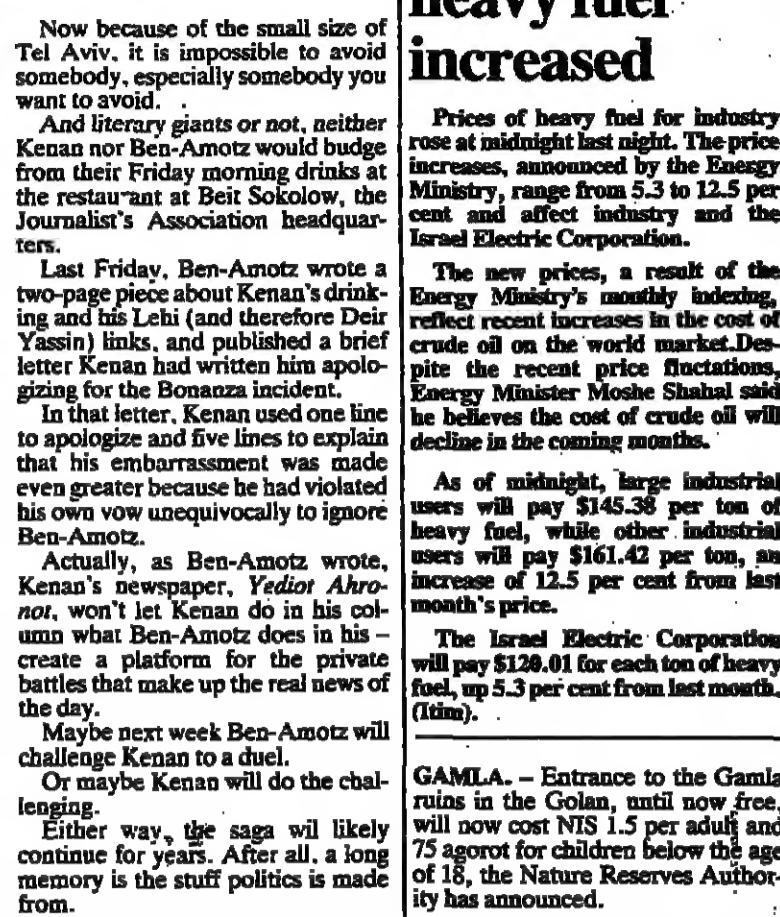
In that letter, Kenan used one line to apologize and five lines to explain that his embarrassment was made even greater because he had violated his own vow unequivocally to ignore Ben-Amotz.

Actually, as Ben-Amotz wrote, Kenan's newspaper, *Yediot Aharonot*, won't let Kenan do in his column what Ben-Amotz does in his — create a platform for the private battles that make up the real news of the day.

Maybe next week Ben-Amotz will challenge Kenan to a duel.

Or maybe Kenan will do the challenging.

Either way, the saga will likely continue for years. After all, a long memory is the stuff politics is made from.



One of the photographs which appear in an album to be presented by President Herzog to the Australian War Memorial in Canberra on Wednesday. Australian and New Zealand soldiers who fell in action during WWI lie buried in war cemeteries in Beersheba and Jerusalem.

## Psychological breakthrough Herzog off to S. Pacific

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

President and Mrs. Herzog left Israel last night on a state visit to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, the Philippines and Singapore.

The visit is regarded by the Foreign Ministry as a significant psychological breakthrough in relations between Israel and South Pacific nations. While Israel busied itself with courting the African states, the Soviets, Libya and the PLO were active in the South Pacific and the Far East. The presidential visit, Jerusalem hopes, will dissipate some of the anti-Israel influences.

Herzog's entourage includes Foreign Ministry Deputy Director-General Hanan Bar-On, Assistant Director-General Avi Primor and Zohar Raz, Israel's ambassador-designate to Fiji. Also accompanying the president will be 23 press people.

The umbrella organization of ITV's staff committees decided that the TV crew should have its cake and eat it, too. Not content with having the Broadcasting Authority foot the bill for flight tickets, travel tax, hotels and sundry expenses, the organization insisted that unless the team receives overtime pay, it will not travel with the president.

A compromise was reached whereby the team would work only on the ground and not in the air. They include Hebrew and Arabic political reporters Yigal Goren and Meir Cohen, and three technicians.

Among the gifts which the president is taking with him is a photo album which he is to present on Wednesday to the custodians of the

Australian War Memorial in Canberra. The album contains a photograph of the Anzac Memorial looking out over the town of Be'er and gravesites in the war cemeteries in Jerusalem and Beersheba where Australian soldiers who fought with the Allied armies in World War I lie buried.

One of the headstones photographed in Beersheba is that of Second Lieutenant E.W.D.H. Dawson of the 3rd Australian Battalion Imperial Camel Corps who fell in battle on November 6, 1917. The anniversary of his death coincides with the presentation of the album.

At yesterday's farewell ceremony at Beit Hanassi attended by the prime minister, the vice premier, cabinet ministers, representatives of the diplomatic corps, spiritual leaders and other dignitaries, Herzog underlined the political and economic potential of the visit.

He said that the message he would be delivering is Israel's commitment to peace, freedom and the advancement of humanity.

Aware that the Jewish communities in most of the countries to which he is going are awaiting his visit with eager anticipation, Herzog said that it was his intention to encourage them to intensify their Jewish education, strengthen their links with Zionism and Israel and above all to increase aliyah.

It was the first time that a state ceremony of this kind was held at Beit Hanassi. Herzog decided that Jerusalem was a more appropriate official departure point than the airport.

## Prices of heavy fuel increased

Prices of heavy fuel for industry rose at midnight last night. The price increases, announced by the Energy Ministry, range from 5.3 to 12.5 per cent and affect industry and the Israel Electric Corporation.

The new prices, a result of the Energy Ministry's monthly indexing, reflect recent increases in the cost of crude oil on the world market. Despite the recent price fluctuations, Energy Minister Moshe Shalev said he believes the cost of crude oil will decline in the coming months.

As of midnight, large industrial users will pay \$145.36 per ton of heavy fuel, while other industrial users will pay \$161.42 per ton, an increase of 12.5 per cent from last month's price.

The Israel Electric Corporation will pay \$129.01 for each ton of heavy fuel, up 5.3 per cent from last month's price.

GAMLA. — Entrance to the Gamla ruins in the Golan, until now free, will now cost NIS 1.5 per adult and 75 agorot for children below the age of 18, the Nature Reserves Authority has announced.



Police Minister Hanan Bar-Lev presents to the press Ahud David Maimon, whose appointment as Prisons Service commissioner was approved yesterday by the cabinet. Maimon is to replace Rafi Suissa, who resigned in September. (Isaac Harari)

## Smorgasbord of issues in U.S. Congress elections

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Americans will get a chance to vote for new lotteries, limit abortions, quarantine Aids victims or declare English their official language in a smorgasbord of issues posed in election-day propositions.

The "direct democracy" system of using referenda to let citizens choose what they, not the state legislatures, want this year has the usual array of left-wing right-wing topics on the ballot, plus a few new twists.

There are 226 propositions in 43 states being put to a vote in tomorrow's congressional elections. With just hours to go before the balloting, there is general accord among political experts that the Democrats are likely to pick up Republican-held seats in Florida, Maryland, and Nevada and to hold a closely contested seat in Louisiana.

The Republicans are almost universally ex-

pected to win the Missouri seat now held by retiring Democrat Thomas Eagleton.

If those analyses prove correct, the odds in the overall Senate contest would swing in the Democrats' favour because they would need to win just four of the remaining nine races rated even. Seven of those close contests are for Republican-held seats. The only Democratic seats on the embattled list are in California and Colorado.

Such a result would leave President Ronald Reagan's Republicans barely in control of the 100-seat Senate, by a margin so slender as to pose the president constant problems during his last two years in office. Republicans now have a 53-47 edge in the Senate.

Reagan, barred by law from another term as president, has placed his prestige on the line in recent days by exhorting voters in 14 states to vote for him one last time by keeping his

Republican party in firm control of the Senate.

Innovative election issues are the order of the day, particularly in Oregon, where a record 16 propositions are on the November 4 ballot. Voters are being asked, for example, to permit anyone older than 18 to possess or grow marijuana without criminal penalty. Alaska has a similar bill on its books.

They are also being asked to decide to shut down a nuclear power plant owned by the Portland General Electric Co., a proposal that gained momentum following the Soviet nuclear disaster this year at Chernobyl.

Oregon would also be declared a nuclear-free zone under another proposition, the only such initiative in any of the 50 states.

In California, among 13 issues being put to the test, a major question is whether doctors must report the names of anyone diagnosed as a carrier of the Aids virus and whether the state

can confine them in quarantine.

Californians will also vote on designating English as the state's official language, a move that would limit the use of Spanish and other languages in a region with substantial Hispanic and Asian populations, who are angered that this would encourage bigotry.

Elsewhere, the issues cut a more traditional path.

Four states — Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Arkansas and Oregon — have ballot propositions setting restrictions and limiting state funds for abortion, an emotional issue which is constantly being fought over in the courts.

Six states — Idaho, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Montana and Florida — are considering state lotteries to raise money for government programmes. If approved, that would bring to 28 states and the District of Columbia the jurisdictions that have legal lotteries.

## JNF's non-Jewish connection in UK

By JOEL REBIBO

For the Jerusalem Post

In Britain, fully half of the requests for educational material on Israel come from non-Jewish schools, reports Eddie Brown, president of Great Britain and Ireland Jewish National Fund.

Brown, here for a week-long President's Mission, recognizes the role of non-Jews in Israel's development. Of particular interest to Brown is Galilee, where forests dedicated to Churchill, the royal family, Mountbatten and Balfour are located.

"Our aim is to develop this area, to plant new forests, build new playgrounds and establish a Jewish presence," says Brown.

He also sees the forest as a means of bringing Jews and Arabs together. "Creating recreational areas fosters better understanding and works towards peace," he says. "The Mountbatten forest is used by Moslems on Friday, Jews on Saturday, Christians on Sunday. JNF crews come to clean up on Monday."

JNF work in bringing people together can extend to the financial and moral support by non-Jews for its projects. "For them [non-Jews], the link is religious, biblical," explains Brown. "They want a connection to the Holy Land."

For Terence Prittie, a journalist who became an unofficial spokesman for Israel before his death last year, the link went beyond the Bible and the land.

"Terence was a correspondent in Germany before the war broke out, and one of the first to enter the camps when it was over," explains his nephew, the Hon. Francis Prittie, who is here with the JNF Mission. "Also, his Irish roots made him aware of the position of a smaller country."

Another grove in the Herzog forest was planted last week in memory of Sir Anthony Berry, a member of the Conservative Friends of Israel and a founding member of the English Anglo-Israel Friendship League.

Berry, a British MP who was killed by an Irish Republican Army terrorist bomb at Brighton in October 1984, was active in the cause of Soviet Jewry.

Prittie and Berry were not blind to Israel's shortcomings. Ayala Kaplan, head of public relations for JNF in Great Britain recalls a time when Prittie went up against the bureaucracy and lost.

Prittie, who had visited the country on dozens of occasions to research his books, was once stopped by an airport clerk who demanded to know if Prittie knew anyone in Israel.

Prittie pointed to all of the visas that had been stamped in the back of his passport, but the clerk insisted on names.

"I didn't have time, so I thought I'd start at the top," Prittie later told Kaplan: the prime minister, the defence minister, the foreign minister and much of the cabinet.

The clerk was incredulous and Prittie was sent off to a room where he was stripped and searched.

**Dollars and sense...**

The Tel Aviv Hilton Executive Business Center and the Jerusalem Post business pages

**FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.**

**Israel Money Markets**

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Tel Aviv Hilton  
Tel Aviv 63405

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Uri Gordon, Head of Youth Aliyah

סניף מרכזי



# Looking Ahead

## An Off Year For Serious Issues, But Not for Impact

By R.W. APPLE Jr.



FARGO, N.D. The electorate will deliver its verdict Tuesday after a paradoxical political campaign — a campaign in which great national and international issues played no large part, a campaign that aroused so little public interest that it seems likely to produce the smallest turnout on record, a campaign that will nevertheless do much to shape the political landscape for the next two years and beyond.

As political commercials (most of them biting negative) monopolized the television screens of the nation, President Reagan neared the end of his own last hurrah, an exhausting series of trips into states where Republican Senate candidates found themselves hard pressed. Few recent presidents have worked so hard in an off-year election, and the new steps being added to the Presidential schedule right up to the end reflected just how many cliffhangers there were.

A half-dozen Senate races, including both of those here in the Dakotas, were close enough so that the final weekend's campaigning, plus Election Day get-out-the-vote drives, could prove decisive.

"Every once in a while," said Mervin Field, the California pollster, "the political wind blows one kind of pollen or another across the country, and one race comes to resemble many others. This year it was dirty tactics and close elections. Who knows why?"

There is no reason to believe that the outcome of the struggle for the Senate will reveal much about who will win the Presidency in 1988. Off-year elections like these have proven, over the years, to be poor predictors. But by Wednesday, a good deal more should be known about the layout of the political playing field.

Not much of national interest, it appears, will emerge from the voting for all 435 members of the House of Representatives; the Democrats will still control the House, albeit with a smaller gain than has proved usual in off-year elections for the party not holding the White House. It is hard to see how the results will have much impact on the White House hopes of men like Representatives Jack Kemp, Republican of Buffalo, or Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri.

But the gubernatorial elections are a different matter. Here the Republicans seem likely to gain a half-dozen or so offices. If partisan realignment in the South has gone as far as the party contends, states like Alabama and Florida may elect Republicans, who would have a chance to build their parties in the next two years. Elsewhere, Republican takeovers will have implications for the Presidential primaries and for reappointment.

In New York State, Governor Cuomo has a chance to win by the largest margin of any governor in the state's history; if he does, he will be under even more pressure than he already is to run for President.

But the Senate is the big game this year. In California, Mr. Field's final poll showed the Democratic incumbent, Senator Allen Cranston, and Representative Ed Zschau, his Republican challenger, dead even among those likely to vote — a big surprise, since Mr. Cranston



had led for months. In Colorado, according to some polls, Representative Timothy E. Wirth, a Democrat, suddenly pulled out to a 6-point lead over Representative Ken Kramer, a Republican, after they had been deadlocked for months. Those two races — and those in Missouri, where the Republican leads, and in Louisiana, where the Democrat leads — count for more than most because they represent the Republicans' only real prospects to pick up Democratic seats.

### What If Democrats Control Senate?

The Democrats need a net gain of four to take control, and their chance of reaching that figure depends heavily on how many losses they must offset.

Polls show they are close — close enough to have propelled Mr. Reagan onto the campaign trail. A Senate in Democratic hands could dent the President's prestige, and Democratic committee chairmen could rob the Administration of the chance to make a strong record for the 1988 Republican nominee to run on. But would that happen? Between 1947 and 1949, a weak Harry S.

Truman did all right with a Republican Congress; Dwight D. Eisenhower found he could get along with Lyndon B. Johnson as Senate Majority Leader; Richard M. Nixon coexisted amiably with Mike Mansfield. And none of those Presidents was as popular as Ronald Reagan.

It is also worth remembering that Mr. Reagan has taken his lumps on Capitol Hill, even with a Republican Senate. According to Congressional Quarterly, he has won only 56.5 per cent of the roll-call votes "on issues for which he clearly had staked a position" — the poorest record since that of President Ford 10 years ago.

A Democratic Senate might make it easier for some Democratic dark horses such as Senators Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware to command national attention. The spotlight would turn away from Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who would no longer be the majority leader, but that might leave him more time to campaign. If, on the other hand, the Republicans maintain control of the Senate, it could boost Vice President Bush's chances of succeeding Mr. Reagan. Or at least so thinks Robert Teeter, one of the leading Republi-

can campaign advisers.

Perhaps no one has as much at stake as Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, who is retiring to position himself for a possible run for President. The man he drafted to be his successor, former Representative Jim Santini, is trailing; it will be bad for Mr. Laxalt if he loses, worse if that is the loss that costs the Republicans control, because Mr. Laxalt could without doubt have won easily.

A flock of other questions will be answered, after a fashion, by this week's results: Is the religious right a spent force? Will other centrist Democrats spring up to join Charles S. Robb and Sam Nunn and Bruce E. Babbitt? Are women really on the verge of a breakthrough in their quest for high political office?

In 1988 such considerations will mean more, because the dominant figure of Ronald Reagan will no longer bestride the stage. No matter what happens on Tuesday, this is it for the Gipper — although given Mr. Reagan's metabolism, his popularity and his commitment to his programs, it would not be astonishing to see him outstumping for the Republican ticket two years hence.

## In Summary

### Yamani, the Sheik Of OPEC, Gets His Walking Papers

The most prominent, and possibly most influential official in the Arab oil industry, Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, was dismissed last week by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The immediate effect of the dismissal was a surge in the price of oil, but there was no indication whether the rise would stick or whether it would be translated into increases in the price of gasoline or other fuels.

Sheik Yamani, a wealthy Harvard-trained lawyer, is a commoner who started working for the Saudi royal family in 1958. He led Arab efforts to control oil resources and prices and became the Saudi oil minister in 1962. His reputation spread in the early 1970's, when he was instrumental in moving the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to quadruple the price of crude oil.

In the last two years, Sheik Yamani also engineered an OPEC policy of production quotas that had the effect of forcing prices down, causing severe problems for oil-producing countries.

Some industry analysts said the reduced income moved Iran, which needs vast sums for its war with Iraq, to complain to King Fahd about the Yamani policy. The analysts also said the royal family thought Sheik Yamani had assumed too much independent power. The pressure from



United Press International  
Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani

the radical Moslem regime in Iran on the conservative court of King Fahd was said to have been a factor in his ouster.

Some industry analysts said Sheik Yamani, who is 56 years old, had been at odds with the official who was named by the King to take over his duties: Hisam Nazer, the planning minister, who was also educated in the United States — at the University of California at Los Angeles. He is 34 years old.

Sheik Yamani was said to have recently favored a policy of controlling oil production as means to control its price. Mr. Nazer was said to have been a stronger advocate of setting prices directly. Indeed, the day after he replaced the sheik, Mr. Nazer called for an OPEC meeting to try to

raise oil prices, which, analysts said, might be difficult to achieve. One analyst said the dismissal of the sheik implied a Saudi desire for a more rigidly fixed, higher price. But he added, "The king is not interested in destabilizing the market."

### Enrile Turns Up The Flame

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's presidential ambitions were frustrated for years by the Philippine strongman, Ferdinand E. Marcos. Now, under the terms of a draft constitution, Mr. Enrile's chance would be postponed for at least six more years while Corazon C. Aquino remains President.

The Defense Minister's impatience was palpable last week as he told a rally of 20,000 Marcos loyalists who chanted "down with Cory" that the country needed "stable, honest and clean" leadership — "a Government beyond suspicion and not affected by corruption."

Mr. Enrile, who has also criticized Mrs. Aquino's attempts to negotiate with the Communist insurgents and her appointments to local offices, is agitating for new presidential elections. He received tactical support last week from Vice President Salvador D. Laurel, another presidential hopeful. Mr. Laurel said that in a plebiscite on the proposed constitution scheduled for January, voters should be asked whether they favor a presidential election in May.

Mr. Laurel, whose Unido party has complained of being short-changed in the eight-month-old Government's political appointments, has also echoed Mr. Enrile's criticisms of the handling of the insurgency.

Yesterday, the largest insurgent group, the Communist New Peoples Army, offered a plan for a 100-day cease-fire that would start next month. The guerrillas' political arm, the National Democratic Front, also called for a limit on police activity against Communists and the disbanding of anti-Communist private armies and certain military units accused of human rights abuses.

Some of Mrs. Aquino's advisers have urged her to lash out at her critics, but her spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, said she "wants the tensions to die down instead of trading barbs." American officials came to her support, and one reportedly told Mr. Enrile that the United States did not like what he was doing.

In Washington, Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said the Aquino Government "offers the best hope" for achieving "a stable, democratic and prosperous Philippines." The Justice Department, meanwhile, said it was investigating San Francisco real estate deals by Mr. Enrile and his wife to see whether the money had been diverted from American aid.

### The Post-Summit Spat Cools Off

After three weeks of dispute and no little confusion over who agreed to what in Iceland, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union seemed to relax a bit.

A senior White House official said Monday that he "would not quarrel" with the Soviet contention that President Reagan had endorsed Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal for banning by 1996 all offensive strategic forces, not just ballistic missiles.

But the official said the President's comments at the Reykjavik summit fell far short of a "formal agreement," and the talks ended without time "to get down to the nuts and bolts" of such a ban.

Later in the week, the White House said the Administration would ask the Soviet Union to agree to drastic cuts in medium-range arms despite Moscow's opposition to the President's "Star Wars" space-based missile defense program.

Soviet policy has made any arms control agreement contingent on restricting the development of the defense system, and there was no indi-

cation at the talks in Geneva that the Soviet policy was about to change. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and a group of Administration arms control officials plan to pursue the issues with their Russian counterparts in Vienna this week. Mr. Shultz also warned that Soviet human rights abuses might jeopardize the chances of winning Senate approval of any new arms control agreement.

On another level, an American lawyer, Samuel Pizar, was permitted to speak up in a Soviet court on behalf of five men who had been arrested while celebrating the Jewish holiday of Simhath Torah outside the Moscow Synagogue. The magistrate listened and fined them \$75 each, apparently in place of a harsher penalty, but still more than a wrist-slap in a country where the average factory worker's weekly pay is about \$60.

C.I.A. has \$100 million and a point to prove

3



Byoma, Urraca  
A contra soldier on patrol in Nicaragua.



# The World

## U.S. Will Pay Only \$100 Million In U.N. Dues

The United States told Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar last week that it would contribute \$100 million in the United Nations' 1986 budget. The amount is less than half of what the United States is supposed to pay under the United Nations Charter formula based on gross national product.

Still, the contribution is significantly more than was forecast after drastic cuts by Congress that were expected to slash the American contribution by 70 percent, to less than \$50 million.

In recent weeks, Reagan Administration officials, led by Under Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, began a campaign in Congress to get more money for the organization, arguing that the United Nations was a key forum for American foreign policy interests.

The American decision to pay \$100 million was conveyed in a letter from Mr. Whitehead to the Secretary General. It said the decision "indicates that the Administration is considering the request for further appropriations from Congress."

Congressional approval of more funds was expected to be contingent on changes in United Nations spending and management practices, which have been criticized by Administration officials and others as lax and profligate.

## Mexico Makes A Big Drug Arrest

Under the anti-drug legislation signed by President Reagan last week, a foreign country that is a major drug producer may lose half its American aid unless the President certifies that it is trying to discipline itself.

In theory, Mexico, a major producer of illicit drugs used in the United States, is one of the countries eminently eligible to lose aid. And last week Mexican authorities, who say the demand for drugs in the United States compels poor Mexicans to produce them to make a living, arrested a marijuana grower, and no peasant at that.

The suspect, Gilberto Ocaña Garcia, is the brother of Samuel Ocaña Garcia, a former Governor of the state of Sonora, which borders Arizona and California. He was charged with drug trafficking in connection with marijuana fields discovered on ranches he owned, according to Mexican officials.

The Mexican Government has been sensitive to charges by Reagan Administration officials that Mexican officials have been involved in the illicit drug trade.

A senior American diplomat in Mexico said: "You have to view this as an important development when someone with family connections like this is arrested. From the point of view of Mexican politics and from the point of view of the Mexicans' campaign against drugs, it is significant."

## Intrigue Shrouds A Missing Israeli

While Scotland Yard said it had no evidence that he had "come to any harm," speculation grew last week about the whereabouts of a former Israeli technician who gave a British

newspaper reports of a secret nuclear installation in the Negev desert.

The technician, Mordechai Vanunu, disappeared from his London hotel Sept. 30. Five days later, The Sunday Times of London published a detailed report on Israel's nuclear facility at Dimona, where Mr. Vanunu worked for 10 years. He told the paper that Israel made nuclear weapons in a subterranean plant there and had stockpiled 100 bombs.

Newsweek magazine reported two weeks ago that the Israeli secret police had lured Mr. Vanunu on a European trip and seized him on a yacht in the Mediterranean.

Last week, an Anglican priest who had befriended Mr. Vanunu insisted he had "solid information" that the Israelis were detaining the former technician and preparing to try him for treason. And The Evening Standard, another British newspaper, said that Mr. Vanunu had been kidnapped in London and flown to Israel in a crate.

By the end of the week, Scotland Yard had decided not to investigate further, saying there was no evidence that Mr. Vanunu had been kidnapped anywhere. Several British newspapers had registered skepticism in advance, however, suggesting that Israeli officials planted the abduction-at-sea story to avoid diplomatic problems over an illegal act on British soil.

In Israel, where officials only halfheartedly denied that Mr. Vanunu was in the country, some military analysts speculated that Israeli intelligence had engineered the whole affair to remind Arab governments, particularly Syria, of Israel's nuclear potential.

## More Sparring On The Falklands

Britain asserted jurisdiction within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands last week and said that it would restrict fishing within 150 miles.

Argentina, which does not recognize Britain's 150-year-old claim to the islands, denounced the move as an "arbitrary attempt" to take territory and resources from Argentina's "national patrimony."

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said the 200-mile zone reached into waters Argentina has historically controlled.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, accused Argentina of "aggressive patrolling" within 200 miles of the islands.

"It's our zone," replied Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena. "The boats are carrying out their normal patrols."

Britain said 600 trawlers, most of them from Eastern Europe, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, had been depleting Falkland squid, hake and blue whiting this year; only 250 trawlers fished there in 1984.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain had sought an international agreement to conserve the fish, but Argentina had made its own fishing agreements with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Opposition Labor Party members attacked the British announcement, which is to take effect in February, as "extremely provocative."

Britain and Argentina fought a 10-week war over the Falklands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, in 1982 after Argentine forces landed in the islands, about 300 miles off their shores.

James F. Clarity and Milt Freudenheim

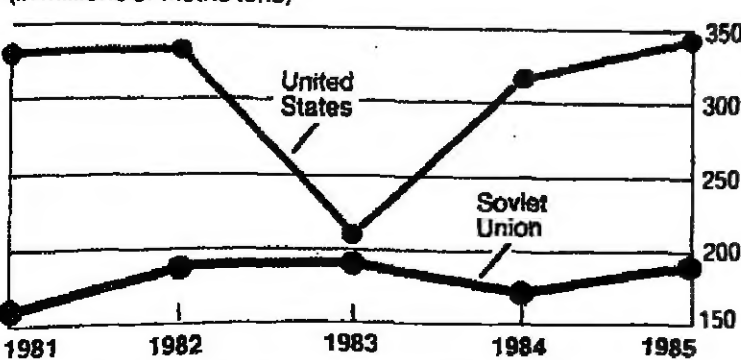
## The numbers from Moscow

After years of withholding data on social and economic conditions, the Soviet Union released several key indicators last week. Here is how they compare with those of the United States.

	Birth rate per 1,000 residents		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	
	Soviet Union	United States	Soviet Union	United States
1983	19.8	15.5	25.3	11.2
1984	19.6	15.5	25.9	10.8
1985	19.4	15.7*	26.0	10.6*

\*provisional

## Total grain harvests (in millions of metric tons)



Sources: Soviet statistical yearbooks and newspapers, National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Agriculture

## Hoping to Curb Terrorism, France Has Deported 1,700

# Paris Tries Conciliation and Expulsion



Demonstrators in Paris last weekend protesting the deportation of 101 Malians from France.

By FRANK J. PRIAL

TEN days ago, the French Government disclosed that since the passage of an emergency anti-terrorism law in September it had clandestinely deported some 1,700 illegal aliens.

The law, prompted by a succession of terrorist bombings in Paris, authorized the police to bypass traditional judicial restraints in expelling undesirable. Civil rights groups, suspicious of the new Interior Minister, Charles Pasqua, a strong law-and-order advocate, interpreted the law as a convenient way to rid the country of undesirable immigrants regardless of their possible connection to terrorism. The expulsions were widely criticized in the press but defended by the Government as an important part of its anti-terrorism campaign.

In fact, as it turned out last week, the Government, despite official claims to the contrary, appears to have been moving toward conciliatory deals with Syria, which is widely believed to instigate or support terrorism. Mr. Pasqua, describing the relationship between the French and Syrian secret services as one of "real cooperation," disclosed that the police in the two countries had been working together for almost a month to head off further bombings here.

France joined 10 other European Community nations Monday in refusing to approve a British-sponsored "European initiative" against Syria. Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Damascus after a British jury convicted a Jordanian, said to have been assisted by Syrian agents, of attempting to place a bomb aboard an Israeli airliner in London. The United States and Canada have recalled their ambassadors to Damascus, and West Germany said it would delay sending a new envoy there. Mr. Pasqua ignored Britain's

assertion that it had "conclusive evidence" that Syria directed terrorism, except to describe Syria as "hurt and shocked" by the allegations.

According to a report in Le Monde, the Paris newspaper, Syria has ordered the terrorists responsible for the Paris attacks, who are based in Lebanon, to end the bombing until February. At that time, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a terrorist leader whose release the bombers have demanded, comes to trial here.

The Government scoffed at the Le Monde report in public, but several officials said confidentially that it probably was true. Le Monde said the French agreed, in exchange for a hiatus in the bombing campaign here, to supply Damascus with much-needed economic aid and, perhaps, arms. The possibility of a multimillion-dollar arms deal with Syria, first discussed by the previous Socialist Government, highlighted once again the feud between President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, whose conservatives took control of the Government last March.

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac are potential rivals in the 1988 presidential election. Mr. Mitterrand said in Germany Monday that there "should be no compromise with terrorism" and that there was "no question" of arms sales to Syria.

There are those who believe that Mr. Mitterrand may have scored heavily in the turbulence over terrorism. Mr. Chirac is seen by political analysts as gambling on getting two concessions from the Syrians: help in freeing the 10 French hostages still held in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon and an end to the bombings in Paris.

## If Chirac Fails

If he is successful at either or both, he can expect to be forgiven for dealing with the terrorists and their alleged Syrian bosses, the analysts say. If, as some analysts believe, he fails at either or both, his chances of becoming President two years from now, like President Jimmy Carter's in 1980, will have all but disappeared.

Le Monde also reported that Algeria had relayed a French message to the terrorists saying that Mr. Abdallah probably would be released after his February trial. The reported role of Algeria helps to explain the arrests in France last week of some 20 dissident Algerians who oppose the Government in their homeland.

Under the Sept. 9 law, 101 Malians, most of them accused as drug traffickers, were taken aboard a plane in chains at Orly Airport and flown to Bamako, the capital of Mali, where they were turned over to authorities. Yesterday, two bomb explosions caused serious damage at the Government immigration office and the air charter company that had flown the Malians home. A letter received by Agence France-Presse said the French leftist terrorist group, Direct Action, was responsible, protesting the ouster of the Malians and detention of the Algerians.

Mr. Pandraud said the number of illegal residents who had decided to go home on their own had jumped sharply, but he offered no figures. He said the expulsions would continue, "because in the arrests made so far, we have discovered a number of foreigners who were far more dangerous than we had ever imagined."

## A Voice From Bonn

# 'History Cannot Be Shrugged Off'



Elie Wiesel, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize (at far right on top bunk), in the Buchenwald concentration camp in April 1945, when the camp was liberated by American troops.

By MARTIN SUSKIND

GERMANY in autumn. At this moment, the country should be quivering with tension; emotions should be rising.

The final 100 days before the federal elections in January have begun, and supposedly much is at stake.

Supposedly, we stand at a crossroads: Either Germany will march onward with the "every-man-for-himself" conservative creed or we will be summoned back to the path of social justice. Supposedly, we are faced with the question of whether Chancellor Helmut Kohl can cement his Government's power or whether his challenger, the Social Democrat Johannes Rau, can tear the power away.

But the truth is that the entire country is fairly uninterested in the debate. No one is genuinely convinced that anything substantial will change. In fact, the majority appear (as a German expression goes) as "happy as a pig" under the current Christian Democrat-Free Democrat leadership.

Martin Suskind is the Bonn correspondent for Süddeutsche Zeitung, a Munich daily newspaper.

Since his campaign victory three and a half years ago, Chancellor Kohl seems to have developed a knack for dulling the voters' appetite for political controversy. Germany's traditionally critical intellectual element, too, has stopped trying to interrupt this numbing autosuggestion of contentment. Even people who believe that debate over political issues is the life-elixir of any democracy have given up. Instead, they resign in disgust.

These days, I ask myself what I find stir in my average fellow countryman when he sees a photograph that surfaced in the news recently. It is a picture taken at the concentration camp Buchenwald of the many-tiered bunk beds in a prisoners' barracks, from which gaunt faces stare toward us. One face is singled out by an arrow or ringed with a circle so that we might recognize who it was — Elie Wiesel.

Admittedly, there were not many newspapers that printed the photo when Mr. Wiesel received the Nobel Peace Prize. Four decades "after," not many German newspapers wanted to thrust their readers back into this cross-hatched reality. It is a period connected not only with millions of nameless dead, but also with this one name.

Many people here fervently hoped the Norwegian Nobel Prize committee would

choose precisely Elie Wiesel for the award. They hoped for such an outcome because of the embarrassment that lingers from the events last year surrounding the 40th anniversary of World War II. They believed the recognition of Wiesel would flash the mirror of truth in the face of a Chancellor who seems blissfully unaware that his memory of history fails.

For some time now, the effects of Bitburg have swept through the country, not in the sense of a Nazi renaissance or right-wing radicalism, but rather in a different, perhaps more dangerous way. Bitburg — that soldiers' cemetery with the graves of dead SS members that Helmut Kohl and Ronald Reagan visited last year — has become a symbol of the efforts of some German historians and politicians to relativize German history between the years 1933 and 1945.

One of these historians, Ernst Nolte, presumes to make the thesis that an undeniable causal link exists between the murders of Russian Bolsheviks at the end of World War I and Hitler's mass killing of European Jews. "Didn't the Gulag Archipelago precede Auschwitz?" he asks. Nolte poses the question, "Did the Nazis commit an 'Asian' crime solely because they considered themselves and their kind to be potential or genuine victims of an 'Asian' threat?"

The battle between historians over this question, which (as the philosopher Jürgen Habermas formulated) should drive the Germans to "blush red with shame," is actually not the pivotal point. Most disturbing is that once again there are politicians on the right and in the center who seek political gain from this sort of academic hair-splitting.

And apparently this is what the mainstream voters in 1986-87 would like to hear. They want to hear that the Hitler era is somehow rationally explainable, that its roots extend past the responsibility of the Germans, after all. It is the hope that the stifling guilt for the murder of Jews might be lifted through academic proof of comparable atrocities by other peoples and nations. The decision to give Elie Wiesel the Nobel Peace Prize is especially important for this reason: Our history cannot be shrugged off by a population (or at least its majority) that wants to finally cast that memory away. When Ronald Reagan announced that he would travel to Bitburg with Mr. Kohl, Elie Wiesel made a plea in the White House to cancel the plans.

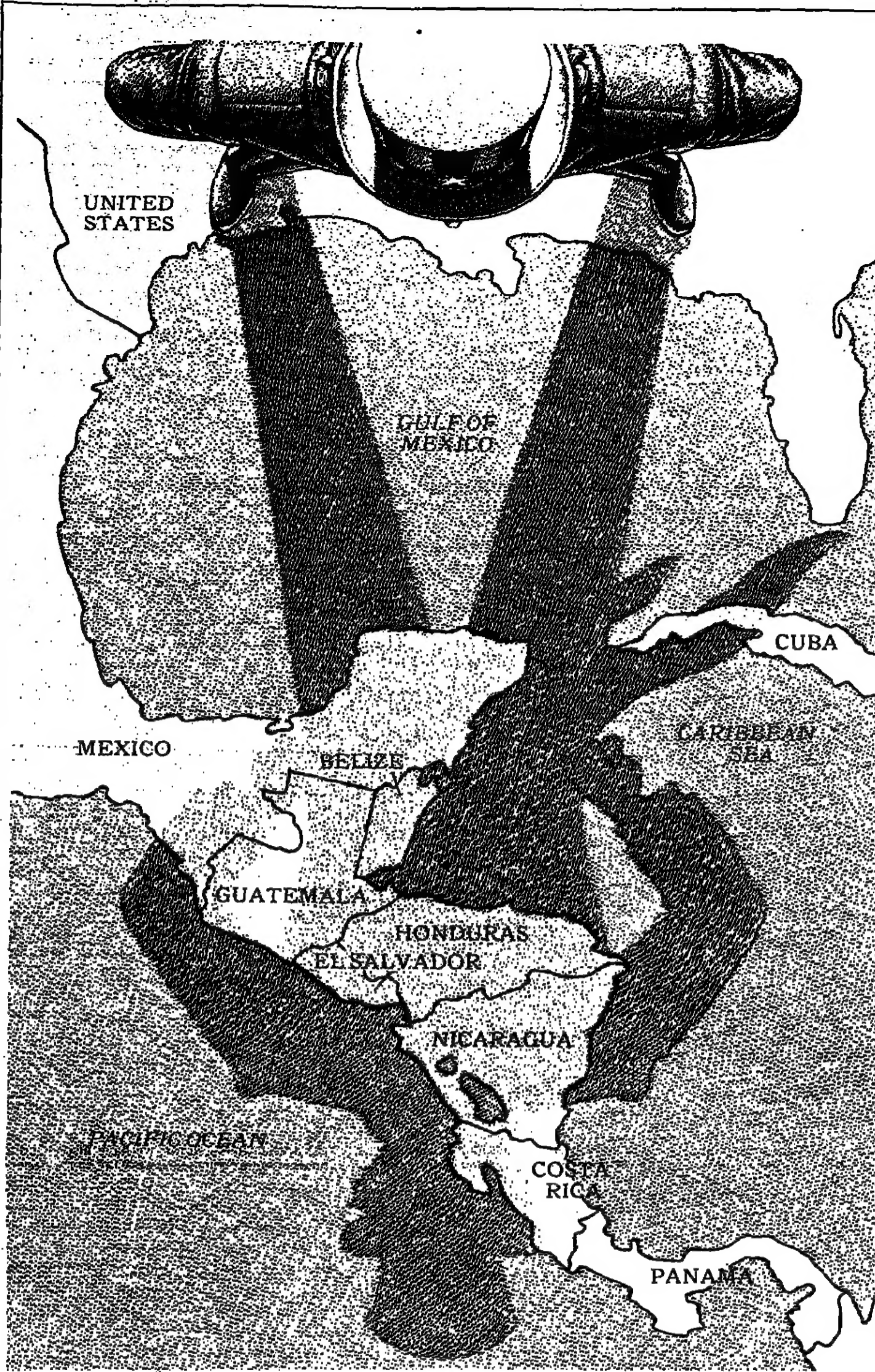
A similar scene in the Chancellor's office is unimaginable.

In Bonn, we witness a conservative turning point and the development of a new political reality, which some have already branded "the Second Restoration." Even today, one can suspect that the Jan. 25 election will do nothing to change that fact.

صكنا من الأهل



## The Year of the Contra: 'Secret' War Gets New Funding and an American Goes on Trial



## Central America Asks How Far U.S. Will Go

By JAMES LEMOYNE

**W**HILE the Reagan Administration seems eager to climb back into the driver's seat of the Nicaraguan guerrilla movement, Central American military and political leaders appear to view the growing war against the Sandinistas with decidedly mixed feelings. Nicaragua's popularity with its neighbors seems to be at a low point. Honduran, Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Costa Rican officials harshly criticize the Sandinistas' narrowing revolution, their reliance on Cuba and the Soviet Union, and their sharp military buildup. But there is also real debate about whether the Sandinistas should be contained or destroyed.

And while the majority of regional officials are probably hawks on the issue, they seem to doubt that the United States will make the commitment necessary to give the rebels a chance of success.

Many analysts believe the United States would have to invade Nicaragua to finish the job, which seems unlikely to them. "There has been a lack of seriousness in this from the start," an influential Honduran army officer said recently. "Four years ago, we told American officials they had to make a commitment to defeat the Sandinistas completely, or else it would be a failure. There still isn't that kind of commitment."

United States officials in the region concede that the Central Americans have reason to worry. The memory of Vietnam and the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba is as strong in Central America as in Washington.

## Costa Rican Caution

"They know we've done this sort of thing before and then walked away," an American official said. "If you change the rules and walk away from the game often enough, you get to the point where people don't want to play ball with you any more."

Caution appears to be on the minds of all Nicaragua's neighbors in some measure.

Costa Rica's new Government has taken the most reserved stance, closing Nicaraguan rebel bases and airstrips while warning guerrilla leaders to spike their muskets if they want to stay in the country.

In Guatemala, the army and businessmen have aided the guerrillas, rebel sources say, but the Government has kept them at arm's length.

El Salvador and Honduras, each almost totally dependent on American aid and worried about Sandinista military expansion, have become the main bases for rebel operations. But even in these countries, there appears to be continual debate in the Government and army over whether it is in their interest to back a war that will hold enduring costs if Washington's commitment falters, as it might in the hands of a new Congress or a new President.

The rebel campaign has already brought a measure of discomfort. As many as 300,000 Nicaraguan refugees have poured into Honduras and Costa Rica, and business investment has plunged because of the war. And while the effort to break the Sandinistas may be publicly debated in Washington, Central American states must still cloak their role



Anti-Sandinista rebels in Honduras.

behind the protective shrouds of diplomatic deniability — no easy task when so much is known about the unsecret war.

The political cost of being caught backing the guerrillas can be high. Nicaragua is suing Honduras and Costa Rica in the International Court of Justice at The Hague for allowing the rebels to maintain bases in their territory. When the Sandinistas launched an all-out attack on guerrilla camps inside Honduras six months ago, there was little the Honduran Government could do about it. El Salvador, meanwhile, is ducking extensive evidence that rebel supply operations have been run from the main Salvadoran air force base.

There is more than a touch of calculation in the Sandinistas' outraged protests at their neighbors' meddling. Sandinista commanders ran their own military supply lines through Costa Rica and Honduras in the years when they were fighting the Somoza dictatorship. They also still provide planning and rest facilities for the guerrilla movement that is waging a punishing war inside El Salvador. But the Sandinistas' carefully measured resort to protests before the United Nations and the World Court appears to have been effective. By challenging their neighbors' participation in the war, the Sandinistas reinforce their own claim to legitimacy and also reveal the rebels' lack of broad international backing.

Protests alone, however, are unlikely to stop the guerrillas. Honduras and El Salvador may not allow the Central Intelligence Agency to train rebel commanders on their territory, as has been reported in Washington. Then again, some officials hint, a bit of training may go on despite the public denials. Backed by 1,000 American troops, stronger security guarantees and now a pledge of new American or Israeli jet fighters, Honduras in particular seems unlikely to close its door to the growing rebel army.

But the uncertainty about long-term United States aims and commitment may continue to make regional support for the rebel war less than whole-hearted. One of the first questions Central American officials ask a visitor from the north is: "What will the United States do in Nicaragua?" Because they don't know the answer they are likely to keep their options open.

## C.I.A. Has \$100 Million, a Point to Prove

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG

**O**VER the next year, the Central Intelligence Agency will undergo one of the most public tests in its largely secret history. With day-to-day responsibility for directing \$100 million of American aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, the agency will have a chance to silence critics who say it is not up to running paramilitary operations.

The issue is decades old, dating at least to the furor over the agency's role in the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961. More recently, some military officers at the Pentagon, who support the Reagan Administration policy of assisting anti-Soviet insurgencies, have questioned the agency's ability to arm and assist guerrilla movements involving thousands of people and many tons of weapons. Administration opponents in Congress, meanwhile, have expressed concern that the intelligence agency may lack adequate control over its operatives in the field.

Neither concern is shared by William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence. Administration officials say he is among the Administration's most vigorous advocates of covert activities. One official said Mr. Casey has spoken privately of the military successes he believes the \$100 million aid package will bring the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras.

The C.I.A. has repeatedly denied, however, that it was responsible for the private efforts to supply the contras after Congress ended the aid program in 1984. Administration officials insist that the agency's new covert program will be far more efficient than the operation that provided the cargo plane shot down over Nicaragua last month as it attempted to bring supplies to the contras. Nicaragua has said that the downed plane carried incriminating documents. Last week in Managua, the surviving crew member, Eugene Hasenfus, refused to make a statement or identify the purported documents during his trial by a revolutionary tribunal.

The C.I.A. was deeply involved in supporting paramilitary operations in the 1960's and 1970's, from the Bay of Pigs to Laos. But after the defeat of American-backed forces in Vietnam in 1975, there was little enthusiasm for new adventures. Congress cut off C.I.A. involvement in Angola, a ban that the Administration succeeded in getting lifted last year.

Clandestine aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, starting in 1981, was one of the Administration's first attempts to return to paramilitary operations. Criticism mounted, however, after the disclosure that the C.I.A. had been involved in mining a Nicaraguan harbor. Congress, concerned that the operations might lead eventually to direct American military involvement, had cut off support for clandestine aid. The agency's critics were bolstered when it was later

learned that an officer under contract to the C.I.A. had written a manual for the guerrillas that endorsed political assassinations.

Mr. Casey, however, has characterized the 1980's "as the decade of guerrillas resisting Communist regimes." Stating that the Soviet Union uses a wide variety of foreign proxies and agents, he contends that the "C.I.A. is the one organization in the free world most capable of dealing with this enormous Soviet apparatus and frustrating its objectives." The agency is also assisting insurgents in Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, mainly by supplying weapons, Administration officials have said, and has successfully resisted attempts by some quarters in the Pentagon to assume a more prominent role.

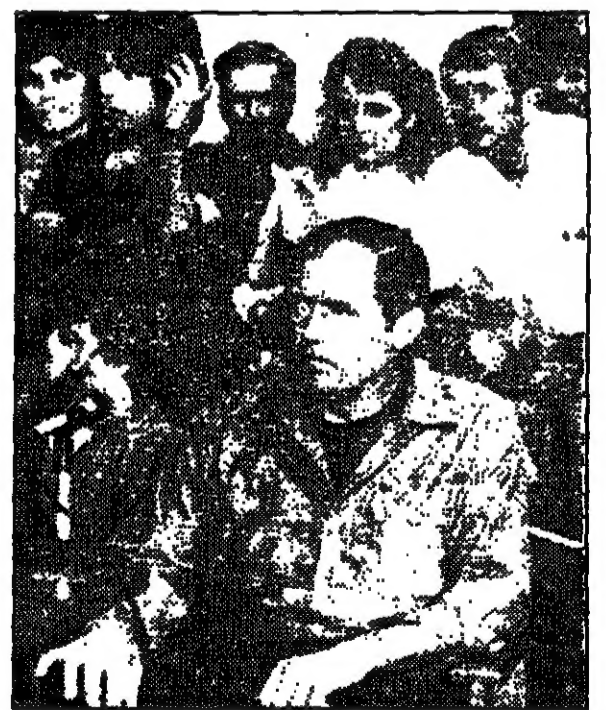
## Limited Ability

Now C.I.A. officers are expected to be more active in guiding the Nicaraguan contras. They need all the help they can get, military analysts say, to counter what Mr. Casey says is a major Soviet presence. With little military experience and poor equipment, the contras are vastly outnumbered and outgunned by Nicaragua's army and militia.

In dispensing the \$100 million of contra aid, the State Department is to provide policy guidance, while training is performed by the Army Special Forces, or

Green Berets, under C.I.A. supervision. Officials have expressed concern about possible friction between the intelligence agency and the Army. Some military officers argue that the agency's operatives are ill-prepared to deal with military matters. Said one Congressional aide familiar with the issue: "There are a lot of people in the Pentagon who would be happy if the agency fell flat on its face in Nicaragua."

Viewing the problem from a different perspective, Representative Richard Cheney, Republican of Wyoming, argues that the Government's ability to support insurgencies is "very limited." Mr. Cheney, a member of the intelligence committee, believes American interests are likely to be increasingly tied to support of anti-Soviet forces in the third world. Thus, he has said, the Administration should re-examine the types of weapons it supplies for guerrilla operations. Formerly, the covert programs provided Soviet-made or other foreign arms to insurgents in Afghanistan and elsewhere, leaving the agency free to deny American involvement. That approach was eroded this year when the Administration decided to send American-made antiaircraft missiles to the Angolan rebels. "It may be that the kinds of equipment we develop for reasonably well-educated American troops may be totally inappropriate for the jungle war in Angola or Afghanistan," Mr. Cheney said.



Eugene Hasenfus on trial last week.



A Soviet-built MI-24 helicopter in Nicaragua.

## U.S. or Israeli Fighters

## Updating the Honduran Air Force

**W**HEN the Reagan Administration asks Honduras for more facilities for the Nicaraguan rebels, Honduran military officials often point to the possibility of reprisals by Nicaragua and ask for increased United States aid. Last week, Administration officials suggested that Honduras might indeed be threatened by Nicaragua as the insurgency accelerates, now that Congress has approved \$100 million in aid for the rebels.

For that reason, officials said, the Administration is offering to upgrade the Honduran air force with more than \$100 million worth of jet fighters to be delivered over two years. Meanwhile, they added, the United States would be ready to refurbish the 12 aging Super Mystere B-2 jets that Honduras bought from Israel in 1977.

Officials said the new planes would probably be American-built F-5 fighters paid for with United States credits or Israeli-built Kfir fighters that would be partly eligible for the credits because their engines and some of the components are American-made.

Nicaragua has no jet fighters but is believed to have pilots trained to fly Soviet MIG-21's. The United States, saying that it hoped to preserve the military balance in the region, has threatened to attack Nicaraguan airfields if MIG-21's appear there.

American officials argued last week that Honduras already has jet fighters, so the new planes would not upset the balance between the two countries.

The balance in the guerrilla war seemed to be wavering, however. The Pentagon said last week that Nicaragua now has 10 to 15 heavily armored Soviet-built MI-24 and MI-25 helicopter gunships, and 34 MI-17 helicopter troop carriers. These aircraft can be highly effective in rapidly surrounding and overwhelming guerrillas, as Soviet helicopter units have demonstrated in Afghanistan.

One MI-17 crashed last week in northern Nicaragua near the Honduran border. The rebels said they had shot it down, killing 16 Nicaraguan soldiers and officers.



For the Rebels, Another Year of Survival Counts as a Victory

# Afghan War Is Not Just a Matter of Timetables

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

**P**ESHAWAR, Pakistan — PAKISTANI and American officials were voicing some optimism earlier this year about the possibility of a negotiated settlement to end the war in Afghanistan and bring a withdrawal of more than 100,000 Soviet troops. But now the consensus in Pakistan is that the diplomatic and military stalemate is so severe that it is likely to prolong the war, which began months before Soviet troops moved across the border in large numbers in December 1979.

In the rugged hills and valleys of Afghanistan, just across the border from this Northwest Frontier city, fighting erupted again this fall after what many say was a relative lull from spring to late summer. In early spring, Afghan rebels suffered greatly from massive Soviet bombing and artillery campaigns in civilian areas surrounding Soviet-controlled military bases, supply centers, roads and cities.

The depopulation of much of the countryside made it more difficult for the guerrillas called mujahedeen, or holy warriors, to obtain shelter, food and intelligence on Soviet troop movements from villagers. As a result, guerrilla leaders were forced to shift tactics, sometimes heeding the appeals of villagers not to attack at harvest time lest Soviet forces retaliate by destroying their crops and homes.

By all accounts, the resumed fighting this fall around Kabul, the capital, and throughout the north has proven the resilience of the Afghan guerrillas, who are said to be receiving hundreds of millions of dollars a year in covert assistance from the United States and Arab countries. Meanwhile, negotiations to end the war have dragged on for years under the auspices of the United Nations; to many, there were grounds for hope last spring, but the talks failed to achieve significant progress.

Many analysts think that the main reason the talks have foundered is that they failed to address a central issue — the composition of the Afghan Government after all outsiders pull back their support from the combat-



An Afghan guerrilla holding an assault rifle near a Soviet garrison in Afghanistan not far from the Pakistani border.

ants. The assumption widely held in Pakistan is that the rebels will never lay down their arms unless the Communists give up their control of Kabul. "If all the Russians withdraw and there is still a Communist regime, do you think the Afghan people will accept it?" asked Mohammed Yaqub Shafat, spokesman for one guerrilla organization. "No, they won't. If the mujahedeen no longer have weapons, they will fight with axes and bare hands."

The real sense of hopelessness in the negotiations arises from the feeling that the Soviet Union does not appear ready to negotiate any significant changes in the composition of the Government in Kabul. Nor does it seem to be troubled by the cost of the war; it obviously regards it as vitally important to keep a friendly regime on its southern border.

Lately, in fact, Afghan watchers here and in Islamabad and Washington have been fascinated by the trou-

bles the Kabul Communists faced in attempting to win political acceptability in Afghanistan. Maj. Gen. Najibullah, who replaced Babrak Karmal as the Afghan leader in May, has recently said he would welcome into his Government any political leaders now stationed outside the country. His comment was read in Pakistan as an appeal to some guerrilla supporters to defect. General Najibullah has also accelerated Kabul's promises to protect the sensitivities of Moslems in Afghanistan and to establish a network of community councils to give villagers a voice.

## Najibullah Vs. Karmal

But few Afghans in Pakistan see any evidence that General Najibullah's tactics will work politically. Indeed the Afghan Government seems more divided than ever. There have always been two factions within the Communist Party in Afghanistan, and now there seem to be three because of rivalry between General Najibullah and former President Karmal.

Rather than being seen as a conciliator, General Najibullah, who remains head of the country's secret police, is described in Pakistan as a ruthless operator who is the mastermind behind the strategy of bomb explosions in northwest Pakistan designed to discourage people from supporting the Afghan guerrillas.

For their part, the guerrillas remain plagued with political problems. The seven major groups have failed to coordinate their military strategies or present a unified picture to the world, and they continue to engage in fierce battles among themselves. A recent trip to the United States by five guerrilla leaders was privately labeled a "public relations disaster" by a Reagan Administration official because two leaders back in Afghanistan denounced the five as unrepresentative.

## U.S. Navy Calls in People's Republic for the First Time in 40 Years

# Courting the Chinese With Military Flowers and Candy

By JOHN H. CUSHMAN JR.

**Q**INGDAO, a city naval officers regard as China's best deep-water port but perhaps better known to sailors for its popular beer, will be checked out by the United States Navy in both counts this week. A cruiser, a frigate and a destroyer will make the first port call to the People's Republic by American military vessels since the Communists took over in 1949.

United States officers regard the visit of the cruiser group and its 894 servicemen as a remarkable indication that the opening up of China is spreading to the People's Liberation Army, for 40 years a redoubt of nationalist resistance and revolutionary communism.

The P.L.A., which encompasses China's army, navy and air force, is coming into contact with the American military in settings that would have been unimaginable just a few years ago.

Last month, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger visited China for the second time. Recently, an American Army colonel taught for two weeks at the National Defense University in Peking. The officer, Col. Al Wilhelm, gave three lectures and several seminars on American political and military science, becoming the first foreigner ever to teach such a course at the school,

which has just been reorganized along lines resembling those of similar American institutions.

The budding military relationship between China and the United States, which also includes the supply of valuable hardware such as advanced avionics for China's F-4 interceptor jets, is seen in strategic terms as a counterweight to Soviet influence in Asia and the Pacific. Mr. Weinberger, addressing Chinese military men in Peking, bluntly warned of what he views as the Soviet menace.

However, China insists it will never be an ally of either the United States or the Soviet Union.

American military officials say they are not seeking an alliance, that they have more subtle goals. The exposure of a new generation of leaders in the military, the Americans believe, may provide the army — which has served as a pillar of political inertia, a vehicle for personal advancement and source of the party's power — with a stake in China's opening to the West.

There have been other little noted but important exchanges recently. The Chinese officer in charge of logistics just completed a trip to the United States; a group from the United States Army's Training and Doctrine Command was in China at about the same time. Brig. Gen. Jon A. Reynolds, the United States Embassy's senior military official in Peking, said the increasingly routine visits involving majors and colonels were "just as important" as those by more senior officers or Cabinet



Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger in the cockpit of a Chinese fighter plane during visit to the Yangcun Air Base last month.

members because the visitors on both sides are likely to rise higher in the military, and influence relations for the long term.

In a typical visit last summer, a Chinese air force group observed the training of pilots, technicians and maintenance crews in the United States. Most illuminating for the Chinese, General Reynolds said, were Amer-

ican simulators, which augment flight training.

Chinese pilots are thought to get too little time in the air, and they lack advanced simulation equipment. "We weren't trying to show them how dazzling it was," General Reynolds said. "We just wanted to show them how we do it."

Along with training, logistics and doctrine are fundamental areas the military is modernizing, shedding its old ways as fast as it lays off veterans. By January, one million service people will have been returned to civilian life, reducing manpower by one-fourth.

American analysts say the army is trying to build a more professional force, one less guided by ideology, more familiar with modern warfare and weapons and more efficient in its command structure.

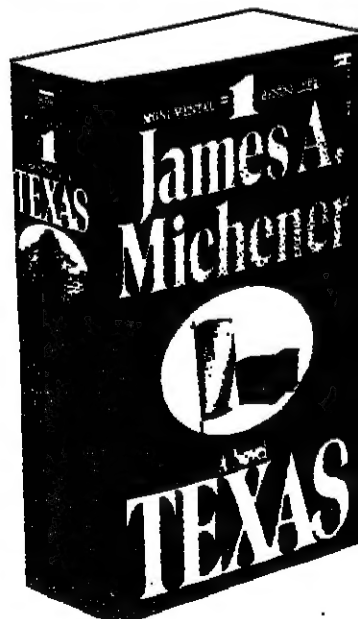
While the new army would by no means mirror the high-tech American force with its global responsibilities, it would be a far cry from the force of illiterate peasants forged by Mao in the 1930's. He operated on the principle of "people's warfare," planning to encircle a foe and wear it down in guerrilla actions.

The changes, which began two years ago, have their roots in China's two-week war with Vietnam in 1978.

"The results of the conflict were mixed," says a Defense Intelligence Agency handbook on the People's Liberation Army. "China sought to 'teach a lesson' to Vietnam, but ended up learning lessons of its own."

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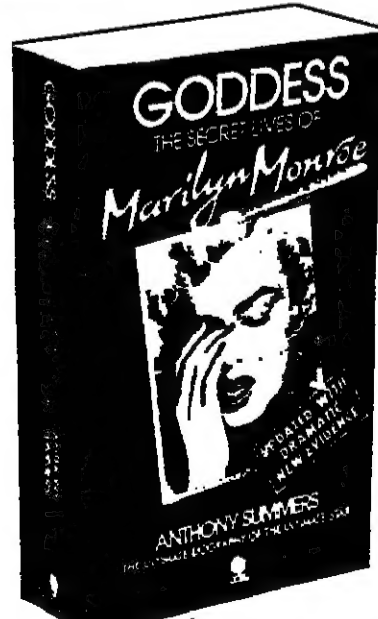
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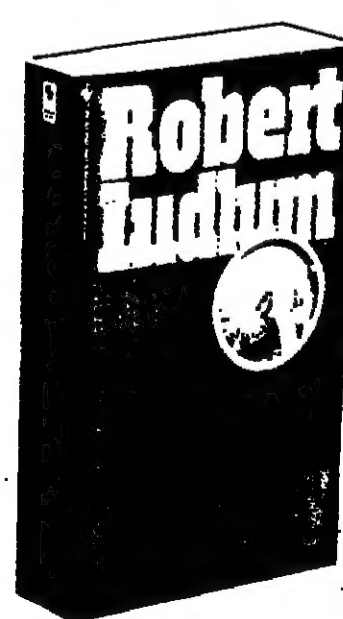
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הכנת אל מל



# Did Sugar Get Too Good a Deal?

Critics say new low quotas could mean no imports and sky-high prices by 1990.

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

WASHINGTON

**O**CTOBER was always a special month in Fort Morgan, Colo. The first sugar beets came out of the fields, and the steam-belching processing plant on the edge of town would hum down into a ferocious, three-shift-a-day schedule. Not until February would the last truckload of refined sugar hit the road.

But two years ago, the plant went broke, a victim, former plant managers say, of wild fluctuations in sugar prices that had made the owners reluctant to invest in new, more efficient equipment. Many of Fort Morgan's 9,200 citizens went through economic agonies until last September, when the plant, spruced up, under new ownership, and operating with a Washington-supplied sense of security, reopened.

To them, the plant's new health is proof positive that a controversial four-year-old Federal program of import quotas, minimum prices, and loans for sugar producers is economically and morally correct. "I've heard what they say back East — it might be cheaper to buy sugar from the Philippines or Brazil," said Carol Bell, who grows beets with her husband, Bill, and two sons on 240 irrigated acres. "But I say we should support our farmers first. It will hurt our country more if we let the agriculture industry collapse."

Here is, by no means undisputed logic. Some Congressmen, State Department economists, foreign trade ministers and executives of cookie and candy companies say the sugar program, shaped in part by one of Washington's most powerful farm lobbies, is gouging consumers by keeping prices artificially high, is retarding the growth of developing nations, and aggravating allies just to make a few thousand growers and a handful of companies and farmers' cooperatives very wealthy. Said Robert L. Thompson, Assistant Secretary for Economics at the Department of Agriculture, "It would be cheaper just to write them checks."

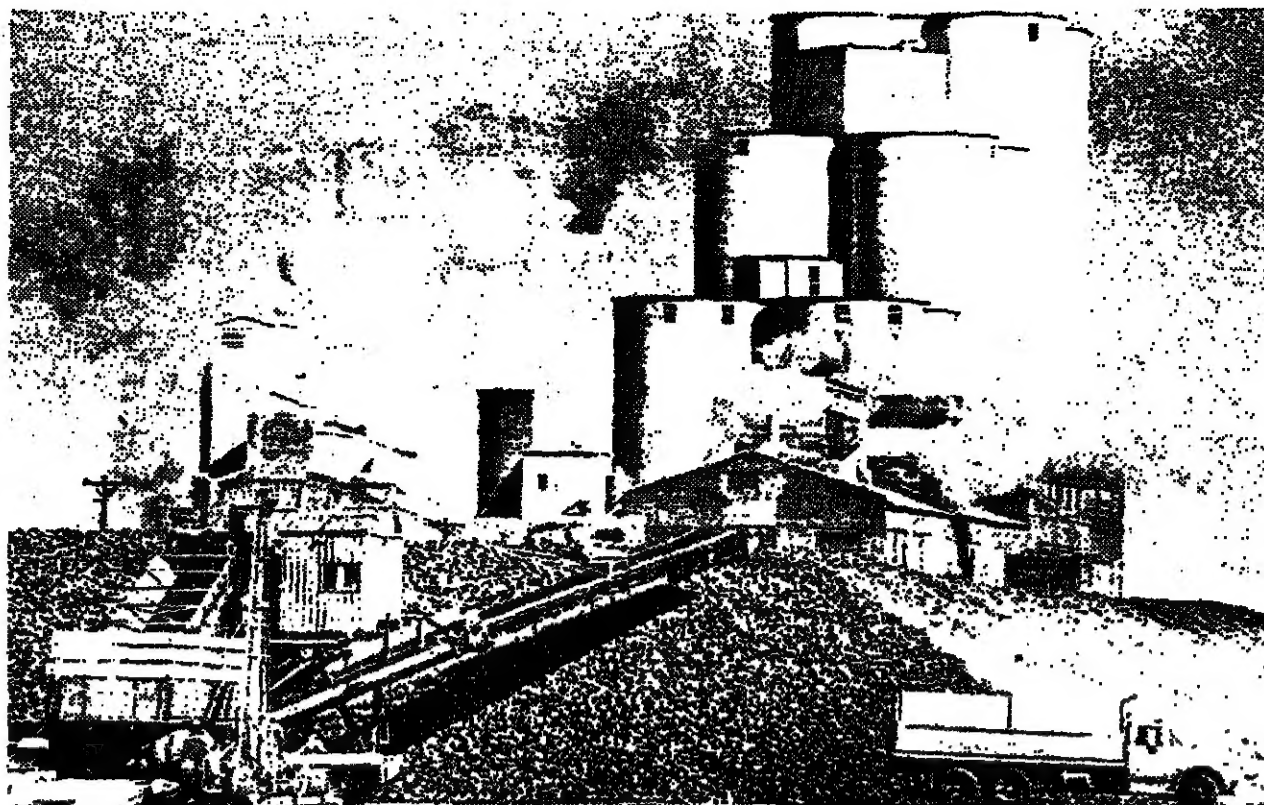
**S**UGAR is one of the few major crops that American farmers do not produce in surplus. As a result, the Government does not have to worry about storing huge piles of sugar, and can guarantee a fair return to sugar producers by setting a minimum price that is higher than the cost of production, and then protecting that price by restricting imports and controlling supplies.

Under the program, growers use their sugar as collateral for Federal loans valued at 18 cents a pound. The Government sets a minimum price that is the sum of the "loan rate" plus costs for transportation and interest.

Next month, the Department of Agriculture will set the minimum price of raw, unrefined sugar in the fiscal year 1987 at 21.78 cents a pound, four times the world price. If the market price for sugar falls below that price, growers and raw sugar processors are legally able to default on their loans, turn over their crop to the Government, and pocket the money — just as thousands of corn and wheat farmers do each year. But with sugar, the Government has traditionally prevented those defaults by adjusting the sugar quota agreements the United States maintains with 39 nations, and thus maintaining high market prices.

This year, in light of budget deficits and huge surpluses in other crops, it is leaving nothing to chance. The 1987 quota, which will be determined this month, is the first to be set against a new law that requires that the sugar program be cost-free to taxpayers. In fact, it was cost-free this year, but in 1985 the Government had to take over 290,000 tons of sugar from Florida processors, and resold them at a loss of close to \$100 million.

Industry executives predict the new quota will total between 1 million and 1.3 million tons, a third of the

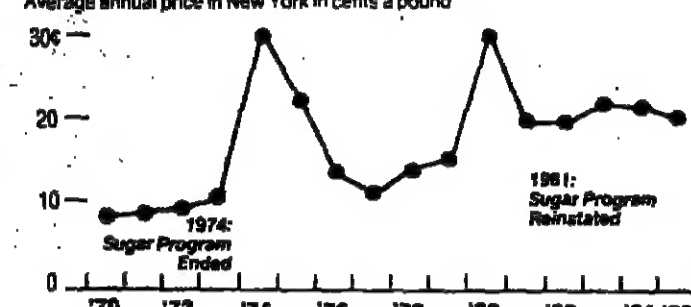


The Fort Morgan Times-Bill Speer

## The Impact of the Government's Sugar Program

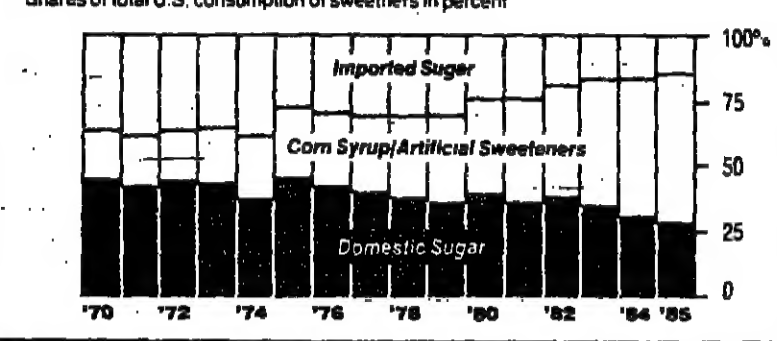
The Price Seems to Have Stabilized ...

Average annual price in New York in cents a pound



## And U.S. Producers Are Faring Better Than Imports

Shares of total U.S. consumption of sweeteners in percent



quota in 1983. That would result in the lowest level of imports since the end of World War II, according to the International Sugar Organization in London. If current trends continue, experts say, there could be no sugar imports by the early 1990's.

And that, domestic sugar growers and processors insist, is as it should be. Without the sugar program, they argue, they would be in an unwinnable match against foreign treasuries that subsidize sugar growers and protect their domestic markets. Instead, sugar is one of the few profitable major American commodities.

"It comes down to whether we want to preserve an important domestic industry," said Horace D. Godfrey, an influential lobbyist in Washington for sugar growers and processors. "If you take out this program, sure you'll have lower prices in the short run. But when our industry is destroyed, it's not going to be long before we're paying outrageous prices for sugar."

There is no doubt the program is aiding the American sugar industry. In Colorado and 12 other states where sugar beets are grown and processed, production jumped 12 percent this year, according to the Department of Agriculture. Roughly 9,000 beet farmers are earning between \$600 and \$700 an acre for their crop. Similar tales of prosperity come from Hawaii, Florida, Texas and Louisiana, where sugar cane is grown. Together, farmers raised enough cane and beets to produce 6.4 million tons of sugar this year, the highest since 1976, according to the Agriculture Department. The crop was valued at \$2.3 billion, the highest since 1980.

This season of joy comes after more than a decade of frustration and, at times, desperation. Sugar prices have ricocheted madly, from 65 cents a pound in 1974 to 10 cents in 1977 to 40 cents in 1980, two years before the sugar program began.

Economists blame the fluctuations

on numerous factors. The European Community, historically one of the world's largest sugar importers, initiated a subsidy program for its farmers that transformed the Continent into an exporter of 6 million metric tons annually by the early 1980's. And subsidy and price protection programs all over the world encouraged farmers to plant beets and sugar cane. Sugar production reached 100 million metric tons annually by 1981. The outcome was predictable: The amount of unsold sugar in warehouses overseas has doubled since 1980, and sugar's price on the world market dropped to 5 cents a pound.

Opponents of the United States program argue that it costs the nation \$3 billion in higher food bills. "It's a sweet deal for the growers and processors," said Ellen Haas, executive director of Public Voice, a Washington-based consumer group.

But sugar growers do not only face competition from abroad. Gyration sugar prices during the 1970's gave the fledgling corn processing industry a chance to expand its market for less expensive high fructose corn syrup sweetener. Soft drink manufacturers bought the new product by the tanker car. Today, corn sweeteners have 44 percent of the domestic market, and low-calorie sweeteners have 11 percent.

The result is that annual per capita consumption of sugar in the United States fell from 102.1 pounds in 1971 to 63.4 pounds in 1985. Refined sugar consumption dropped from 9.63 million tons in 1975 to 7.58 million tons last year. Compared with 1975, when favorable growing conditions and price incentives produced a huge crop, domestic sugar producers have lost 500,000 tons in sales. Now, with guaranteed prices, they are building back to levels of a decade ago.

Meanwhile, sales of imported sugar have dropped by nearly 3.9 million tons since the mid-1970's. If the trend

Closed for two years, Fort Morgan, Colo.'s sugar plant is thriving again.

continues, the United States could become a net exporter of sugar and other sweeteners by 1990, say analysts. It would be the first time in the nation's history.

**B**UT what many would see as a triumph for the United States may be a tragedy for nations that depend on sugar export revenues. The quota held by the Dominican Republic has dropped from 535,392 tons in fiscal 1984 — almost \$200 million worth of sugar — to 302,016 tons, valued at \$110 million. Similarly, the quota held by the Philippines has been nearly cut in half since 1984, costing that country \$70 million annually. And Australia's quota has been cut from 252,486 tons to 143,428 tons, a loss totaling almost \$40 million annually.

Last year, during the debate on the new farm policy law, Eduardo Latorre, executive secretary of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries, pleaded with American lawmakers to change the domestic program. "It is very difficult for the countries of Latin America, a region for which sugar is the third most important source of foreign exchange, to be able to pay their foreign debt of over \$350 billion — most of which is owed to United States banks — when their export earnings have been so drastically reduced," he said.

American sugar industry leaders have an answer to this, too. They say that the sugar program is providing Caribbean countries and other nations with a much higher price for their sugar exports. "According to the United States Customs Service, the Caribbean nations exported 1.2 million tons in 1984 worth \$448 million," said Mr. Godfrey, the lobbyist. "If they had sold that on the world market at world prices, they would have received \$117 million. From 1980 to 1984, the Caribbean nations received \$991 million more by selling it to us than they would have received on the world market."

So far, sugar producers, who comprise one of the most savvy and well-financed of the agricultural lobbies in Washington, have managed to keep the program intact. The industry's Washington offices are supported primarily by five major sugar growers, led by Castle & Cooke Inc. (1985 revenues \$1.6 billion). The five companies together account for 98 percent of Hawaii's \$400 million crop. Also chipping in are 125 Florida growers who produced more than \$500 million in sugar cane this season.

"The producing industry is small and well organized," said Nicholas Kominus, president of the Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, a trade group that opposes the sugar program because it has added to the cost of raw sugar. "They have interests everywhere. They know Congressmen aren't inclined to vote against business groups in their own states."

One of Mr. Kominus's deep worries is that the continued high price of sugar is making it too easy for sugar substitutes to make inroads in the market. Since 1981, he said, the number of American sugar refineries has dropped from 22 to 14.

The sugar industry has the clout to keep opponents at bay. A study published last September by Public Voice, the Washington consumer group, found that sugar companies and growers contributed \$1.4 million to members of the House of Representatives between 1983 and 1985. No one expressed much surprise when a proposal to reduce the sugar program's loan rate was soundly defeated in the House last year.

"Our analysis shows a direct correlation between sugar dollars and sugar votes," said Ellen Haas, Public Voice's executive director. "It is a shame for small farmers who get virtually none of the benefits from this subsidy and for consumers who are forced to pay inflated prices."

She would get a fierce argument from Fort Morgan's citizens, though. "I came over the hill yesterday, and it made me feel good all over to see steam pouring from that plant," said Joe Dilli, the city's Mayor. "In a town like this, a plant that size can make a big difference."

# The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

## Ouster of Yamani May Placate OPEC

Saudi Arabia replaced its very visible oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, in a surprise move that created turmoil in world oil markets. As OPEC squabbled over ways to get prices back up, Sheikh Yamani was often the moderating voice. But now many OPEC members want to return to fixed prices, rather than production quotas, and Sheikh Yamani had been perceived by some as an impediment. Saudi Arabia gave no reason for the Sheikh's dismissal after 24 years, but many analysts believe the kingdom was under pressure from other OPEC members — particularly Iran, which needs higher oil revenues to finance its war with Iraq.

The Saudis called for an emergency meeting of OPEC's price committee, where the acting Saudi minister, Hisham Nazer, is expected to push for prices of at least \$18 a barrel. But despite a surge in oil prices immediately after the dismissal, analysts say it will be awhile before any concrete action can take effect.

Japan and the United States agreed to coordinate their economies. Japan said it would stimulate its economy through tax cuts, increased Government spending and more interest rate cuts, including a cut in the discount rate by half a point, to a postwar low of 3 percent. For its part, the United States said the new tax bill would help its economy, and analysts say a new discount rate cut could be just around the corner. Japan — and West Germany — have been under intense pressure from the United States to expand their economies, but they have said their economies would then suffer greater inflation. The agreement with Japan thus was seen as a victory for Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d.

The trade deficit narrowed again in September, dropping \$760 million, to \$12.56 billion, cheering Administration officials. The improvement came in imports, which fell 2.7 percent, rather than exports, and that led some economists to say that it was a result of the higher dollar rather than any real improvement in industrial performance. ... Still, industrial production rose two-tenths of 1 percent in the third quarter, and factory orders surged 3.4 percent in September, the biggest gain in nearly two years. ... Leading indicators rose a modest four-tenths of 1 percent, the best gain in months. ... Sales of new homes rose 10.6 percent in September.

Bonds prices rose with the double prospect of higher oil prices and lower interest rates, although the gains were tempered on Friday. Stocks, too, did well late in the week; the Dow Jones industrial average jumped 26.57 points on Thursday on the way to a gain for the week of 45.55 points, ending at 1,877.81.

First Interstate raised its bid for BankAmerica, to \$3.4 billion, from \$2.8 billion. The offer is all in securities, and BankAmerica said it does not think the shares are worth the amount First Interstate says they are. Analysts, many of whom said the offer was fair, said it was still likely to be rejected as too low.



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Aubrey G. Lanston is being sold to a subsidiary of the Industrial Bank of Japan for \$234 million, making Industrial the first Japanese primary dealer in United States government securities.

The rate for United States savings bonds was cut to 6 percent, from 7 1/2 percent, where it has been since 1982.

The "Big Bang" era of financial deregulation began in London. But a computer snag, attributed to a rush to use the new electronic trading system, marred the opening. The deregulation includes the end of fixed commissions and of barriers between banks, traders and brokers.

USX lost \$183 million in the third quarter, compared with a profit in the 1985 quarter, and revenues fell 38 percent. The steelmaker has been ravaged by a three-month strike and falling oil prices. In addition, Carl C. Icahn has bid \$8 billion for the company and, although that bid has expired, negotiations are continuing.

Lear Siegler was offered \$1.51 billion in cash by a partnership of AFG Industries and Wagner & Brown, which said it might even go higher.

Transworld is a target of Ronald O. Perelman, who told the S.E.C. he has a big stake in the company. Transworld, which spun off T.W.A. three years ago, said it might consider a stock buyback or recapitalization.

Texas Air wants to pay less for People Express, saying People's weakening financial position makes it worth less than the \$125 million agreed upon. Analysts said People, which has said it can no longer operate independently, has little choice but to go along.

A \$5.2 million fine was imposed on C3, a small computer systems company, for overcharges on a 1977 Government contract.

Sir James Goldsmith and Hanson Trust may join forces in a bid for Goodyear. Hanson has been amassing a war chest for acquisitions in the United States, and Sir James has been buying Goodyear stock.

## USING SUGAR TO SCORE POLITICAL POINTS

WASHINGTON

Sugar, drugs, Cuba, and economic development in the Philippines? The connections did not seem to exist until late September, when the Senate proposed, in an amendment to the anti-drug bill sponsored by Senator Jesse Helms, to eliminate the sugar import quota of any nation suspected of being a major drug producer, or of aiding the transit of drugs.

The amendment also would have prevented any country that imported sugar from Cuba from selling sugar here. Mr. Helms said Cuba had taken "a very active role" in promoting drug trafficking through the Caribbean to the United States. Mr. Helms charged that several allies, including Canada, were importing sugar from Cuba at 6 cents a pound, and then selling the same sugar in the United States at 20 cents a pound. Canadian officials denied the accusation.

Finally, the Senate hoped to boost the Philippine economy by increasing the country's sugar quota by 30 percent, or nearly \$30 million. "It will be encouraging to the Filipino people and their new Government," said Senator John Melcher, the Montana Democrat who proposed this aspect of the amendment. But several State Department econo-

mists and trade officers pointed out that the increase for the Philippines would come at the expense of Australia, Latin American nations, and other countries where sugar is a healthy portion of foreign exchange from agriculture.

Mr. Helms's proposal never made it into the anti-drug bill that President Reagan signed into law on Monday. But before it was dropped by a House and Senate conference committee, the amendment stirred an angry reaction and illustrated quite clearly how dear the revenues from the United States sugar market are to exporting nations.

Gregory Wood, the Minister Commercial at the Australian Embassy in Washington, was among the first to complain. "It could cost us \$50 million next year," he said in September, noting that only two months before, Australia, an important wheat-exporting nation, had been angered by President Reagan's offer to sell the Soviet Union nearly 4 million metric tons of subsidized wheat. "The United States seems to have scant regard for countries that are good customers and good allies. The second-largest trade surplus the United States had with any country in 1985 was with Australia. If it goes through, it will be another major problem in the relations between our countries."

The New York Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1986				
(Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Goodyear	31,078,200	48 1/2	+ 1/4	
USX	14,963,820	28	+ 1/4	
Beverly	14,377,800	21	+ 1/4	
C Cred	13,286,900	22 1/2	...	
Trwint	12,026,200	41 1/2	+ 1/4	
AT&T	11,899,300	24 1/2	+ 1/4	
Mer Lyn	8,983,100	42 1/2	+ 3/4	
Bank Am	8,286,300	15 1/2	+ 1/4	
South Co	7,423,400	25 1/2	+ 1/4	
Phil Pet	7,165,200	10 1/2	+ 1/4	
Burgh	6,660,400	54 1/2	+ 1/4	
GTE	6,444,900	61	+ 1/4	
IBM	6,311,800	123 1/2	+ 1/4	
E Kodak	6,308,000	61 1/2	+ 1/4	
Mobil	6,294,700	38 1/2	+ 1/4	
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	271.5	262.5	270.9	+8.42
20 Transp	207.6	200.1	205.2	+4.36
40 Utils	114.0	110.1	114.0	+3.55
40 Financial	28.1	27.2	27.5	+0.21
500 Stocks	244.5	236.7	243.9	+5.72
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1894.6	1817.4	1877.8	+45.55
20 Transp	851.6	818.5	835.3	+10.38
15 Utils	210.5	201.2	209.4	+7.14
65 Comb	750.5	719.9	742.0	+16.84
The American Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED OCT. 31, 1986				
(Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Tex Air	4,789,900	38 1/2	+ 3/4	
Wicks	3,482,400	4 1/2	+ 1/4	
BAT Ind	2,772,100	6 1/2	+ 1/4	
Wang	1,769,600	11 1/2	...	
Asamera	1,643,100	7	+ 1	
Home Group	1,455,900	19 1/2	+ 1/4	
Hasbro	1,383,800	22 1/2	+ 1/4	
AM Int	983,800	6 1/2	+ 1/4	
Mayflower	953,300	31	- 1/4	
LoTel	791,600	19 1/2	- 1/2	
MARKET DIARY				
	Last	Prev.		
	Week	Week		
Advances	1,394	1,046		
Declines	589	937		
Total Issues	2,212	2,213		
New Highs	220	126		
New Lows	71	66		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last	Year		
	Week	To Date		
Total Sales	784,767,470	29,478,261,084		
Same Per. 1985	578,718,510	22,392,436,071		
WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
	High	Low	Last	Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	161.3	156.9	161.0	+3.61
Transp	123.4	119.8	122.4	+2.69
Util	75.5	73.3	75.5	+2.15
Finance	147.1	143.3	145.3	+1.79
Composite	140.6	136.6	140.4	+3.14
MARKET DIARY				
	Last	Prev.		
	Week	Week		
Advances	423	380		
Declines	348	365		
Unchanged	150	173		
Total Issues	921	918		
New Highs	41	22		
New Lows	48	54		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last	Year		
	Week	To Date		
Total Sales	53,091,180	2,508,837,094		
Same Per. 1985	36,813,455	1,672,074,595		



# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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## Mario Cuomo, Then and Now

Barely 12 years after leaving a Brooklyn law practice and part-time professorship, Mario Cuomo stands forth as an odds-on favorite to win a second term as Governor of New York, perhaps by as much as 50 percentage points. The nation, which heard his electrifying speech to the 1984 Democratic convention, thinks it knows him. New Yorkers may be less certain.

As a speaker, the Governor carries all before him. He promises a generous and compassionate government that gives help to those who need it (from those who can afford to yield it). He compares his kind of government to an idealized family. These principles complement the first view New Yorkers had of Mr. Cuomo. He came to notice as the patient and attentive arbitrator who produced a workable consensus among factions warring over a Forest Hills housing project — skills he later practiced as New York's Secretary of State and Lieutenant Governor.

As Governor, a different Mario Cuomo has emerged. His towering intelligence, charm and lightning wit remain. But his gift for conciliation and mediation has been shadowed by an unbecoming propensity for asserting authority and a taste for endless, intricate, contentious argument.

Governor Cuomo recognizes that high state and local taxes open New York's business people's ears to invitations from other states. He has responded wisely with income tax cuts, and now with a proper promise to return the bonanza the state will reap from the new Federal tax law. Even after cutting taxes and even after increasing social spending he has balanced the state budget.

Yet he is no miracle worker. New York has benefited from the same prosperity that lifts the whole region. And Mr. Cuomo deserves less than 100 percent credit for his budget-balancing. It required tapping the state insurance fund, a non-recurring source that the Governor treats as if it can be counted on perennially.

He says his adamant refusal to let the Shore-

ham nuclear plant open was dictated by Federal regulation. He's right, technically, but his argument seems unduly clever. It's hard to understand why he doesn't simply acknowledge that many Long Island voters fear opening the plant for reasons of safety and fear closing it for reasons of cost — and then lead the way out of impasse.

He failed to get the Legislature to agree on prescription drug subsidies for old people of modest means. He joined in establishing a commission on government ethics, but failed to press hard enough to turn its work into law. He could not get the Legislature to pass a "workfare, not welfare" law.

On the positive side, he led in finding a legislatively acceptable formula for protecting victims of toxic waste, and he continued the fare subsidy and capital programs for mass transit. He has expanded the state's prison capacity with a bold initiative and moved toward enlarging the judiciary, pushed the Legislature to enact an anti-racketeering bill and established a superb liability insurance commission.

The conciliatory, mediating tactics that brought peace to Forest Hills surely helped Mr. Cuomo achieve his favorable legislative results. Why, then, in his campaign, has he struck so authoritarian a posture? Was it wise or necessary to harass Abraham Hirschfeld while seeking to rule him off the ballot as Stan Lundine's opponent for lieutenant governor? Was it necessary to dodge television debates even into the closing hours of the campaign just to try adding a few more percentage points to his total?

The Governor's principal opponent is Andrew O'Rourke, Republican-Conservative, Westchester County Executive for the last two years. He has proved himself a capable administrator and a humorous and intelligent candidate.

We endorse Governor Cuomo for a second term, warmly, but with a hope: that overwhelming victory may bring out more of the man who believes in sound compromise and conciliatory warmth. Ordinary politicians play hardball. The Governor, with his immense talents, should be extraordinary.

## Strivers and Defeatists

In a poignant reflection on the great northward migration of blacks after World War II, the poet Langston Hughes wrote: "I've seen them come dark, wondering, wide-eyed, dreaming, out of Penn Station — but the trains are late. The gates open — yet there're bars at each gate."

The change from sharecropper shacks to ghetto flats didn't change the racial facts of life in America — the "bars at each gate." That didn't happen until the civil rights triumphs of the 1960's. Triumphs they were, and are. They are transforming economic and political opportunity. But they also have had a devastating unintended consequence.

They denuded the ghettos of the ambitious and successful, leaving behind an ever more helpless distillation of the poor and desperate. Reports like the one last week on New York City's changing demographic character suggest the situation's urgency. Minorities, the report said, are now the majority in New York, and the city is, increasingly, divided between an affluent upper class and a permanent underclass.

There is nothing alarming in itself about racial and ethnic minorities becoming a majority of a neighborhood or a city. What is alarming is deepening underclass isolation. Echoing the Kerner Commission report of 1968 ("separate societies"), urban experts now speak of the "dual city," home to the rich and the poor, but without an appreciable middle class of whatever race. Now, no less than in 1968, that is a prescription for disaster.

Blacks have always distinguished between the person who is in the ghetto and the one with the ghetto in himself. The former is a striver, the latter a defeatist. A generation ago, racist law and custom

confined both to the same neighborhoods. Strivers set the tone — in commerce, religion, social life, politics. They were role models. They provided the leavening that made Harlem, instead of the archetypal slum, into a varied, textured community that was black America's cultural capital.

Even before that pattern changed, strategists like Bayard Rustin predicted that success in the drive for civil rights would cleave blacks into two communities. The strivers would pursue education, better jobs, homes in the suburbs, the good life that all Americans seek. The defeatists — or, maybe, the defeated — would be left behind.

The prediction has proved all too accurate. Since 1970, blacks have become 9 percent of the suburban population in the Northeast, 7 percent in the Midwest. In the ghettos, meanwhile, crime, chronic unemployment, family breakdown, welfare dependency, teen-age childbearing — all have spiraled out of control. Urban ghettos are now classic examples of "impacted areas," places that warrant special infusions of money and programs because of their special burdens. And while it is fashionable to denigrate Government social programs as useless failures, it is also untrue.

Head Start, the early-intervention effort for poor children, is a success. The Job Corps, a salvage program for dropouts, has benefited thousands. The Work Incentive (WIN) Program has succeeded in moving people from welfare into work. Federal compensatory education for poor children has produced higher test scores and improved academic skills. The need for fresh attention, creativity and funding for the nation's "dual cities" is evident and urgent. The "bars at each gate" of the ghetto may be stronger than ever. So also must be society's response.

## The Worm and the Apple

### Oz Comes to Queens

A Newton's apple to the new New York Hall of Science, open for business in the shadow of Shea Stadium in Queens. After decades of neglect, the reborn gallery boasts a hundred hands-on displays for youngsters and their parents, ending New York's embarrassment at being America's only large city without a big-league science museum.

Housed in a refurbished pavilion built for the 1964 World's Fair, the hall amounts to a working laboratory strewn with gadgets that can be tugged, twiddled and pedaled. A circular mezzanine offers "Seeing the Light," which captivately demonstrates the eye's gullibility, the sorcery of color and "black-light" cameras that transform visitors into flickering specters suitable to the Land of Oz. Always on hand are

youthful "explainers" fluent in various languages.

All this is the praiseworthy work of the museum's director, Dr. Alan Friedman, a physicist, and his resourceful staff. In his domain, the words "don't touch" aren't allowed.

### Clean Machines

It may be hard to recall in an era of subway graffiti, toxic waste and factory closures, but there was a time when America's romance with the machine was innocently full of hope and energy. For its intriguing evocation of that time, a streamlined apple to the Brooklyn Museum.

The exhibit, "The Machine Age in America, 1918-1941," includes the li-noleum you remember from grandmother's kitchen and the dentist's chair style you used to hate. But it also offers teapots, cars, staplers, radios, pencil sharpeners and an airplane that are likely to alter for-

ever one's feeling about machines. The exhibit depicts a time when millions were miserable — yet full of hope. Amid the Depression, they saw the promise of the machine. The mass production, new products and new materials it provided would mean a better, happier life for all.

Thus the skyscraper takes its preeminent place in an art-deco-like Joseph Stella composition. Cams and gears make their way into art and architecture. Packaging and industrial design are born. And modernism comes into American homes through the back door, with the groceries, the furniture, the appliances.

The exhibit, put together by the Brooklyn Museum's Dianne Pilgrim and Richard Guy Wilson of the University of Virginia, offers a warm nostalgia bath and an aesthetic appreciation of a little-appreciated era. It also provokes a factory-whirl of thoughts and questions about how we relate to technology in a more tarnished but machine-influenced age.

## Letters

### Is 'Moral Outrage' Georgia's Term for Racism?

To the Editor:

The Supreme Court heard oral argument Oct. 15 in *McCleskey v. Kemp*. The issue before the Court was whether the fact that Georgia sentences killers of whites to death 11 times more frequently than killers of blacks, demonstrates that Georgia's death penalty is so infected with racial bias as to render it unconstitutional.

A Georgia assistant attorney general responded to the allegation of constitutionally infirm racial bias by contending that there is a qualitative difference between "white-victim" and "black-victim" cases. "She said blacks were more often killed in 'family disputes, lover disputes,' bar fights and the like, whereas whites were more often killed in robberies and other situations more likely to provoke 'the moral outrage of the community' and the jury" (news story, Oct. 16).

Once one factors out these "qualitative" variables, a large disparity in treatment still exists. Yet, the remark by Georgia's lawyer raises a deeper issue. Even if one grants that crimes committed against whites and

blacks are typically qualitatively different, we must still ask how the "quality" of the act is defined. This is particularly true in cases involving allegations of racial discrimination, where tests involving "the moral outrage of the community" have proved to harbor deeply felt racial hatred.

The danger of such an approach is made obvious by reflection on the time in this country's recent past when numerous communities felt stronger outrage when a black man raped a white woman than when the act of rape was committed against a black woman or by a white man. Because tests involving community outrage are potentially influenced by racial bias, it seems prudent to ask: Why does the community feel greater outrage when a person such as Mr. McCleskey robs a furniture store and in the process kills a police officer than when one spouse kills the other?

If Georgia's lawyer is correct, and blacks and whites are likely to fall victim to very different crimes, then it is also likely that the sense of moral outrage felt by blacks and whites is similarly divided along racial lines.

At least one component of moral outrage is empathy with the victim — we share the victim's sense of violation. A necessary corollary of this premise is that the greater our ability to empathize — to imagine the victim's pain and anger — the more likely we are to feel outrage. The law, as a result, will reflect the ability of legislators, their most effective constituents, judges, lawyers and jurors to empathize with particular victims.

Given the strong racial disparity that exists in the profession, as well as on juries, and given the extraordinarily high stakes involved in execution, the Court should be quite sure that the degree of moral outrage felt by those involved in the legal process is not influenced by race before upholding the Georgia death penalty law.

RANDOLPH D. MOSS  
New Haven, Oct. 18, 1986

The writer is a research fellow at Yale Law School.

### Not a Deterrent

To the Editor:

The idea that the decision to execute is corrupted by racism by some states ("Killers of Whites, Killers of Blacks," editorial, Oct. 17) is not only true, but is also part of what makes the death penalty in this country a national disgrace.

As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in 1976 to reinstate the death penalty, there are over 1,700 people on death row in the United States. The majority of them are poor, black, had a mediocre to poor defense and, according to a recent study in the American Journal of Psychiatry, probably have unrecognized psychiatric and neurological disorders.

Public opinion favored the death penalty in 1976 and affected the Supreme Court's decision. Today, public opinion still favors the death penalty.

Most Americans "feel" that an execution will deter violent crime, but after numerous studies this has not been shown to be true. A study in 1985 by the Michigan Prison and Jail Overcrowding Project showed that Illinois, a death-penalty state, had a higher murder rate than Michigan, a non-death-penalty state, for each of the 16 years compared. Britain has not had a death penalty for many years and has a lower murder rate than the United States.

Mother Teresa pleaded to spare the life of a 17-year-old retarded boy, Terry Roach. Florida executed him last Jan. 16. There is something wrong when the most advanced nation in the world kills a retarded boy — regardless of the crime.

PETER HENRY  
Southbury, Conn., Oct. 17, 1986

## Why We Should Be Excited by Dinosaurs

To the Editor:

John G. Maisey of the American Museum of Natural History says there hasn't been anything earth-shattering in scientific circles to spark a surge of public interest in dinosaurs — "The most exciting thing to happen to dinosaurs in the last few years was the discovery that our brontosaurus has the wrong skull on it" (front page, Oct. 21). Where has he been?

Dinosaurs have been front-page scientific news for almost 20 years. In the early 1970's, recognition that many dinosaurs were probably warm-blooded and active, like mammals of today, prompted new research on reptilian morphology and physiology (and a host of dynamic reconstructions of dinosaurs by Bob Bakker and others — which quickly worked their way through popular literature and into children's books).

In the mid-1970's, John Ostrom recognized that dinosaurs are intimately related to the origin of birds. In the late 70's, Jack Horner began to describe the first nests of dinosaur eggs and baby dinosaurs from Montana. In the 80's, the problem of dinosaur extinction at the end of the Mesozoic Era dominates geology and paleontology.

Virtually every issue of *Science* magazine contains an article on microstratigraphy and trace-element



anomalies at the Mesozoic-Cenozoic boundary somewhere in the world, or a new extraterrestrial impact hypothesis to explain the extinction of dinosaurs. Scientists have as many reasons to be excited about dinosaurs as children do — extraterrestrial impacts, after all, are about as earth-shattering as science can possibly be.

PHILIP D. GINGERICH  
Director, Museum of Paleontology  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 21, 1986

## Education Doesn't Indoctrinate or Train for Jobs

To the Editor:

I must have missed — or at least misunderstood — my calling. For I have been teaching philosophy and history for 35 years, and I have never tried to train students to be economically successful or morally better citizens. I have always believed an education was intrinsically valuable, whether it proved useful or not.

Everybody seems to agree that a college education has instrumental value: technical training in skills to yield a higher income and character training in values to make a better citizen. And discussion about education revolves around what skills should be imparted and what values should be indoctrinated. So a college is seen as an advanced trade school and finishing school. Its function is seen as twofold: to supply needed skills and to reduce antisocial behavior.

I protest. An education is essentially an opening awareness of un-

pected vistas, new panoramas of possibilities to be enjoyed, analyzed and comprehended. As such, an education has an intrinsic value — whether an individual turns out to be a Nobel Prize winner or a homeless hobo.

What is harder to grasp is that education is morally neutral. It is not training in "proper values." Education is not indoctrination. We can hope for a broadened intellectual perspective and a respect for evidence will make an individual a decent human being. But there is no guarantee. Witness the Nazi years of Martin Heidegger.

Character formation is a byproduct of education at best. The new call for traditional "values" in education is less noisy and less rowdy than the counterculture's call for radical, "ideology" but it is just as misguided on this point.

WILLARD HUTCHESON  
Lecturer in Philosophy  
City College  
New York, Oct. 14, 1986

## Glorious New Summers Await Coney Island

To the Editor:

Might I expand on your Oct. 26 report on the approval of Federal aid to restore New York beaches?

The new water bill, the first in 16 years, the first in which the East has really shared, will do more than restore the beach at Coney Island. Starting from the historic shoreline, which the Corps of Engineers first mapped in 1794, we propose to extend the beach 250 feet. All told, it will average about an eighth of a mile wide.

This will be the easy part, a mere four million cubic yards of sand and two giant groins. The hard part will be the urban planning that should accompany the engineering. Coney Island has become a slum, or as near as makes no matter. The bathhouses molder, the parachute jump and the roller coaster lie abandoned like the toys of some vanished race of giants. For big chunks of the beach there is no beach left. At 33d Street and the boardwalk, which Representative Stephen J. Solarz and I visited last week, maybe 30 feet of sand and broken glass remain.

Shame. An earlier generation made certain there was a beach and a boardwalk when we were kids. And it was glorious. I brook no dissent in the matter: a gorgeous abandon of sunbaked kids, bow-tied barkers and girls out of Flatbush by Reginald Marsh. It can be what it once was and more. But that is up to the city. All the Corps of Engineers can do is build — Hurry! Hurry! — the World's Greatest Beach!

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN  
U.S. Senator from New York  
New York, Oct. 28, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or return unpublished letters.

## Nobel or Not, Self-Interest Isn't All There Is

To the Editor:

Further on the award of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science to Prof. James Buchanan for his theory of public choice and the laudatory comments on his work by others (Business Day, Oct. 17):

It has long been recognized that, as Professor Buchanan argues, the concern over re-election leads legislators to serve the narrow self-interest of their own constituents. What is novel about his position is his treatment of this selfish motivation of legislators as all-encompassing. It is precisely this element that is to be questioned.

Legislators are also influenced by their ideologies and by what they believe is the public interest. There is substantial scope for the play of these influences on their behavior because there are important issues on which the generality of their constituents may have little or no self-interest or, in any case, no single clear-cut view. The record, I believe, would show that it is not entirely rare for legislators to persist in their own convictions even at the risk of increasing the likelihood of defeat at the polls.

The implication of Professor Buchanan's thesis is that it leads to total futility. For if a legislator's constituents are concerned only with their own narrow self-interest while legislators seek only to serve such inter-

est, there is then no broader-based public interest to appeal to in attempting to alter social policy. We are forever mired in our own narrowness, and any attempts to alter social policy with a view to the general welfare are condemned to failure, including the libertarian policy that Mr. Buchanan (on the basis of his own self-nullifying thesis) seeks to promote.

One is left to wonder how democratic government itself was first established, since this requires at least a significant measure of enlightened self-interest. It is noteworthy that in your news report Senator Phil Gramm is cited as a supporter of Mr. Buchanan's thesis, although this requires us to view the Gramm-Rudman Act itself as the product of crass self-interest. Professor Buchanan's oversimplified theory proves far too much.

That an economist should propose an oversimplified model of human behavior is hardly surprising, since economists are not known for their aversion to such models. It is a cause for special dismay, however, to find that Professor Buchanan's simplistic theory of the political role of self-interest as distinct from a view of that role that is tempered by judgment — should exert so seductive an influence.

EUGENE ROTWEN  
Prof. of Economics, Queens College  
Flushing, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1986

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مكتبة الأمل



# Meese, the Lawman, Calls for Anarchy

By Paul Brest

STANFORD, Calif. — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d asserted last week that legislators and government officials are not bound by the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution. They may contradict the Court and follow their own interpretations when enacting laws or adopting policies, he said. Although Mr. Meese's position is untenable, the reasons are more complicated than appear at first glance.

Mr. Meese correctly observed that Congress and government officials, no less than courts, are obligated to decide constitutional questions. Before Congress enacts a law, for example, it should make sure that the measure does not violate the Bill of Rights or separation of powers. But this is a far cry from saying that Congress can overturn a decision already made by the Supreme Court.

Although each branch must interpret the Constitution as best it can, the Constitution does not indicate who, if anyone, has the final word. For this, we must rely on two centuries of tradition and on what makes sense pragmatically. Our tradition is unequivocal in ceding the last word to the Court — subject, of course, to constitutional amendment. Although Mr. Meese accurately cites Madison and Lincoln as saying that each branch may interpret the Constitution for itself, no President or Congress since

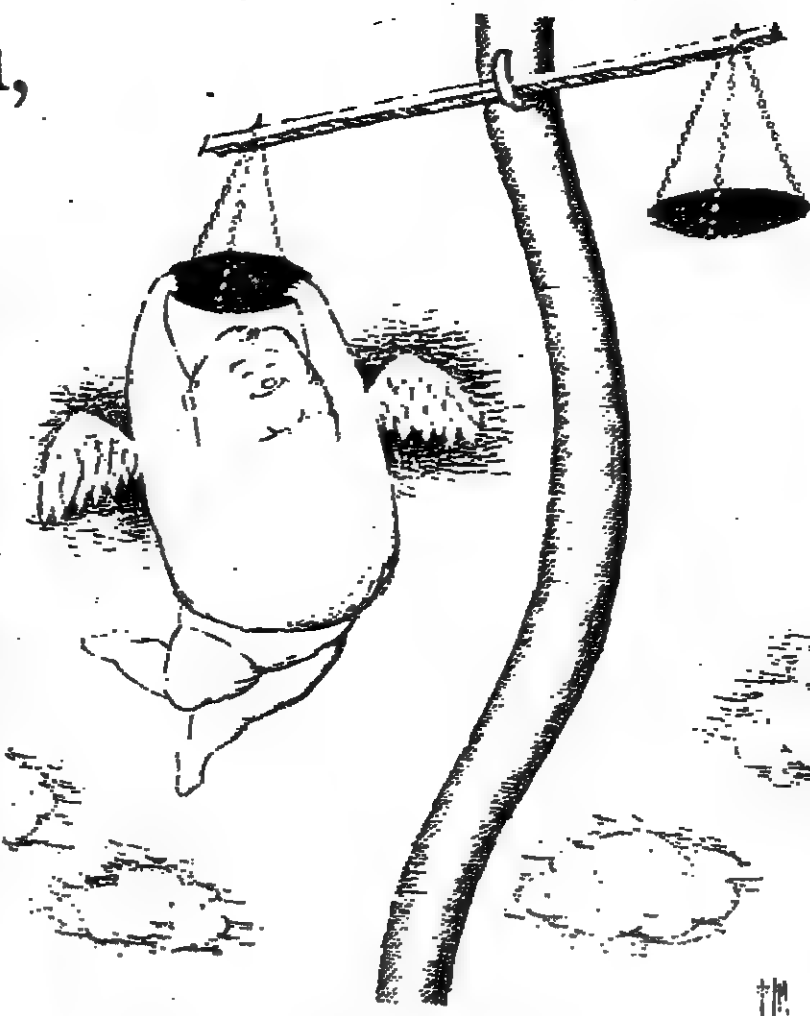
Paul Brest is a professor of law at Stanford Law School.

the Civil War has refused to abide by the Court's decisions.

Our tradition of judicial supremacy arises from the fact that the so-called political branches have not developed trustworthy procedures for assessing the constitutionality of their enactments. On the contrary, the Constitution has been a nuisance to politicians who want to show voters their dedication to eradicating drugs, pornography and the budget deficit. Indeed, the pages of the Congressional Record are full of statements relegating constitutional questions to the courts. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law is the most recent example of the political branches' abdication of constitutional responsibilities. Congress hastily enacted the deficit-reduction bill and President Reagan immediately signed it, each ignoring constitutional defects that everyone knew the law contained. It required the Court, which did not have to grandstand to the electorate, to hold that the law transgressed the separation of powers.

None of this is surprising. There is a familiar maxim that no person should be the judge in his own cause. It is almost impossible for the proponents of a policy to evaluate its constitutionality with detachment. Courts are comparatively impartial simply because they have not sponsored the laws they are required to review.

Of course, traditions are not immutable. But it takes more than the Attorney General's assertion to change something so fundamental as the authority to make binding constitutional decisions. Before Congress



and the executive could even consider contradicting the Court's interpretations, they would have to establish and observe nonpartisan, deliberative procedures for assessing the constitutionality of their own products. If the notion that the political branches could ever treat constitutional issues with judicial detachment seems im-

plausible, this only shows how far Mr. Meese's proposition lies from the real world.

Under any circumstances, the power to contradict the Supreme Court's decisions could be exercised only by the Court's two equals: Congress and the President. Our Federal system plainly denies such power to the states; the years of massive resistance to the 1954 school desegregation decision are a grim reminder of why this must be so. And within the Federal Government, anarchy would prevail if every official and agency were free to disregard the Court's rulings.

Our tradition of according the judicial branch the last word on constitutional questions reflects our dedication to the rule of law. One might therefore wonder why, at this of all times, an Attorney General committed to "law and order" would propose a policy so likely to encourage disrespect for the courts. Would he have made the same speech if a majority of the Supreme Court supported the Administration's views on issues such as abortion and school prayer? The transparent political motives underlying Mr. Meese's radical proposal demonstrate why at least the Attorney General ought not be entrusted with the power to contradict judicial decisions.

WASHINGTON | James Reston

## The Indecisive Elections

WASHINGTON — The 1986 Congressional elections, an embarrassing episode in our recent history, are likely to produce about what they deserve, which is very little. Though these contests were supposed to determine "control of the Senate," the chances are that the margin of victory will be so slim that neither party will be able to control anything but its temper, and maybe not even that.

Yet, after winning four out of the last five Presidential elections, and after almost six years of the Reagan Presidency, the outlook for a Republican domination of American politics now seems less bright than it did in 1980 or 1984.

This does not mean that President Reagan will be unable to define the issues for decision against a divided and leaderless Democratic Party in the next two years. It means merely that all the predictions of a Reagan Revolution leading to a fundamental and lasting shift of the balance of power in favor of the Republicans have been at least premature.

Party discipline has never been weaker. In the next Congress, as in the last, the Republicans will probably have to compromise with the Democrats on defense and farm policies, nuclear arms control, conservation and Federal regulation — especially as the President's authority is likely to decline as he nears the end of his last term.

On all these and other controversial economic, social and foreign-policy issues, the decisive votes will lie, as usual, not at the extremes but at the center. Democratic chairmen in the Senate might make a marginal difference, for example, if Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts were presiding over the Judiciary Committee reviewing another Reagan appointment to the Supreme Court; but even then, the President would probably have his way. The President's personal popularity still holds, and his faith in his party as the instrument for a confident, patriotic nation is a powerful factor, but he is presiding over a country that is half in boom and almost half in recession, with vast disparities between the rich and the poor and with four years of unprecedented budget deficits and new challenges for the trade of the world.

It is possible, maybe even more probable than he imagines, that Mr. Reagan could make a spectacular

breakthrough with the Russians on the reduction of nuclear arms, which would overwhelm any opposition within his own or the Democratic Party and bring him to the end with a good chance of choosing a winning successor in 1988.

But that, like his dream of a balanced budget and a shield for the human race in outer space, lies beyond his personal control.

From now on, he will be preoccupied with the Russians and his nuclear program. This seemed to hold his attention during the long and tiring political rallies in the last days of the campaign, and it is the one issue on which he is free to negotiate with the assurance that most of the Democrats will back him on any reasonable and verifiable nuclear arms control policy.

Aside from this critical issue, however, he is likely to run into opposition from the Democrats, who are trying, not with noticeable success, to muster their forces for the Presidential campaign.

They are trying to convince themselves that the Reagan conservative era is ending, and that public opinion will turn once more to the liberal side, as it did after the conservative domination of the 20's and 50's.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., however, wonders whether "the cycles of American history" will change on time with the advent of television politics and the changes in the mores of the country.

In a remarkably cogent and balanced book of the same name, he reminds us of Ralph Waldo Emerson's view of the ebb and flow of American political history:

"The two parties which divide the state, the party of Conservatism and that of Innovation," wrote Emerson in 1841, "are very old, and have disputed possession of the world ever since it was made."

"Now one, now the other gets the day, and still the fight renews itself as if for the first time, under new names and not personalities." Innovation presses ever forward; Conservatism holds ever back. We are reformers spring and summer, in autumn and winter we stand by the old.

How goes the cycle now? A new wave of speculation now begins, but nobody here seems to know whether it's spring and summer or autumn and winter, and so far no new "hot personalities" have appeared.

## Manila's Trojan Horseman

By Raymond Bonner

When Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile led the military revolt that ousted President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, there was euphoria and hosannas. Little thought was given to the implications, to what might have been soon.

Now, eight months later, some of the bitter realities are surfacing — the legacy of that transition and of America's long entanglement with Mr. Marcos's dictatorial ways. Today, it is Mr. Enrile who threatens Philippine democracy.

The Defense Minister has sharply stepped up his efforts to challenge President Corason C. Aquino. Most ominously, he has begun to talk about the possibility of a military takeover. That is particularly bitter news. Until the 1970's, the Philippine Army was a professional service — quite unlike most third-world militaries — dedicated to defending the country, not running it. Mr. Marcos changed all that: with Washington watching, he corrupted the military. Now Mr. Enrile wants to politicize it further. And, having drunk at the political trough, the officers may turn out to be a bit intoxicated.

But Americans should not be surprised by the new turn in Mr. Enrile's behavior. After all, he was one of those principally responsible for the original mugging of Philippine democracy, a leader of the officers and advisers — American intelli-

Raymond Bonner is finishing a book on United States policy toward the Philippines.

gence officials called them the "Rox 12," after the gold watches given them by Mr. Marcos — that plotted the imposition of martial law.

Mr. Enrile said recently, "The day may come when we hear bombs exploding in the city." It is a more ominous warning than most people realize. Back in 1973, in the weeks before martial law, Manila was wracked by a series of bombings. Mr. Enrile and Mr. Marcos blamed "subversives." In fact, American intelligence officials say the terrorism was the work of a clandestine paramilitary unit dubbed the "Monkees." According to one official, Mr. Enrile "knew about every one" of the bombings: they were designed to create the conditions that would justify martial law.

Before martial law, the Philippine press was one of the freest in Asia, if a bit irresponsible. Mr. Enrile padlocked newspaper offices, silenced the presses, jailed editors and publishers. Several hundred journalists, clergy, students and opposition leaders were rounded up. The regime implied that they were Communists; the truth is that they wanted democracy, not martial law. But Mr. Enrile and Mr. Marcos were contemptuous of democracy. In 1978, the Defense Minister told a visiting American official that American-style democracy was not suitable for the Philippines.

In the last few weeks, Mr. Enrile has been calling for a government "not affected by corruption." Once again, his words ring hollow, for he accumulated fabulous wealth in return for his loyalty to Mr. Marcos.

Most of his fortune came from coconuts. In the early 1970's, Mr. Marcos created a coconut monopoly

to be controlled by Mr. Enrile and a businessman named Eduardo Cojuangco (also one of the Rox 12). Classified United States documents describe their activities. They systematically bought out the country's other coconut producers — and, according to a cable from the United States Embassy, they "pulled no punches."

The six major producers of domestically consumed coconut oil were asked to name a price for their mills. They declined to sell. A few weeks later, Mr. Marcos issued a decree that only mills owned by the United Coconut Planters Bank — Mr. Marcos had created that, too, and Mr. Enrile was the chairman — would receive Government subsidies. Mr. Marcos also went so far as to impose a levy on private coconut planters, raising some \$1 billion for the bank — money still unaccounted for.

Last February, when Mr. Enrile turned against his longtime friend and mentor Mr. Marcos, it was a conversion of convenience, not conscience. Then, as now, he was acting in character, pursuing what he has always wanted — power.

Last week, Washington sent a warning to Mr. Enrile, reaffirming its support for Mrs. Aquino's Government. There may be no harm in such gestures, but the Philippine crisis is not an American affair, and we ought to remain out of it. Certainly, we ought to shun the temptation to embrace Juan Ponce Enrile. Those who see him as pro-American and anti-Communist would do well to remember the legacy of Ferdinand Marcos, who came in on the same horse.

IN THE NATION | Tom Wicker

## Coming From Behind

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Wearing a blue Duke University windbreaker, Terry Sanford, the university's 69-year-old former president, stood outside the center gate of Cone Mills' White Oak plant the other day, shaking hands with workers coming off the 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. shift.

"This is almost a lost art form," the Democratic Senate candidate told a young reporter for whom political campaigns have been mostly television spots. "I may have been out-advertised but I've done more personal campaigning, and it's paying off."

It may be Mr. Sanford, who was regarded as too nearly a figure from the past to match the newly appointed Republican Senator, James Broyhill, has surprised this state with his vigorous campaign. When Mr. Broyhill, for example, made much of a sales tax on food passed when Mr. Sanford was governor (1961-65), Mr. Sanford pointedly toured the numerous community college campuses built with the tax proceeds.

"I call it a school tax," he remarked, in a state known for its support of public education. And after Mr. Broyhill accused him of being soft on defense ("Gorbachev would like to see people like Sanford elected to give S.D.I. away," the Senator charged in a rally speech at Winston-Salem last week), Mr. Sanford took to wearing his World War II paratrooper pin and pointing out that as president of a major university he had long supported exotic defense research.

Mr. Broyhill also contends that a vote for Mr. Sanford would be a vote to turn control of the Senate over to "big-spending liberals." Mr. Sanford fires right back that Democratic control of the Senate would mean impor-

## Southern Democrats in Senate races

tant chairmanships for Southern senators — Sam Nunn of Georgia (an icon in the South these days) for Armed Forces; John Stennis of Mississippi for Appropriations; Lawton Chiles of Florida for Budget; Ernest Hollings of South Carolina for Commerce; Lloyd Bentsen of Texas for Finance.

The day he announced his candidacy, Mr. Broyhill called the election "a referendum on President Reagan." Last week, the President made a third appearance in North Carolina for Mr. Broyhill — an event taken here to mean that the White House feared a Charlotte Observer poll, showing Terry Sanford with a slight last-minute lead, might be on the mark.

When Mr. Sanford was running for governor in 1980, a young Davidson College student worked in his campaign; today, the student is also a Democratic Senate candidate — Representative Wycle Fowler of Georgia. An Atlantan accused of being a liberal in a state still largely rural and conservative, Mr. Fowler was not at first given much chance; but dogged and effective campaigning has brought him, too, to the point where Mr. Reagan paid a second visit to Georgia last week, to shore up first-term Republican Senator Mack Mattingly.

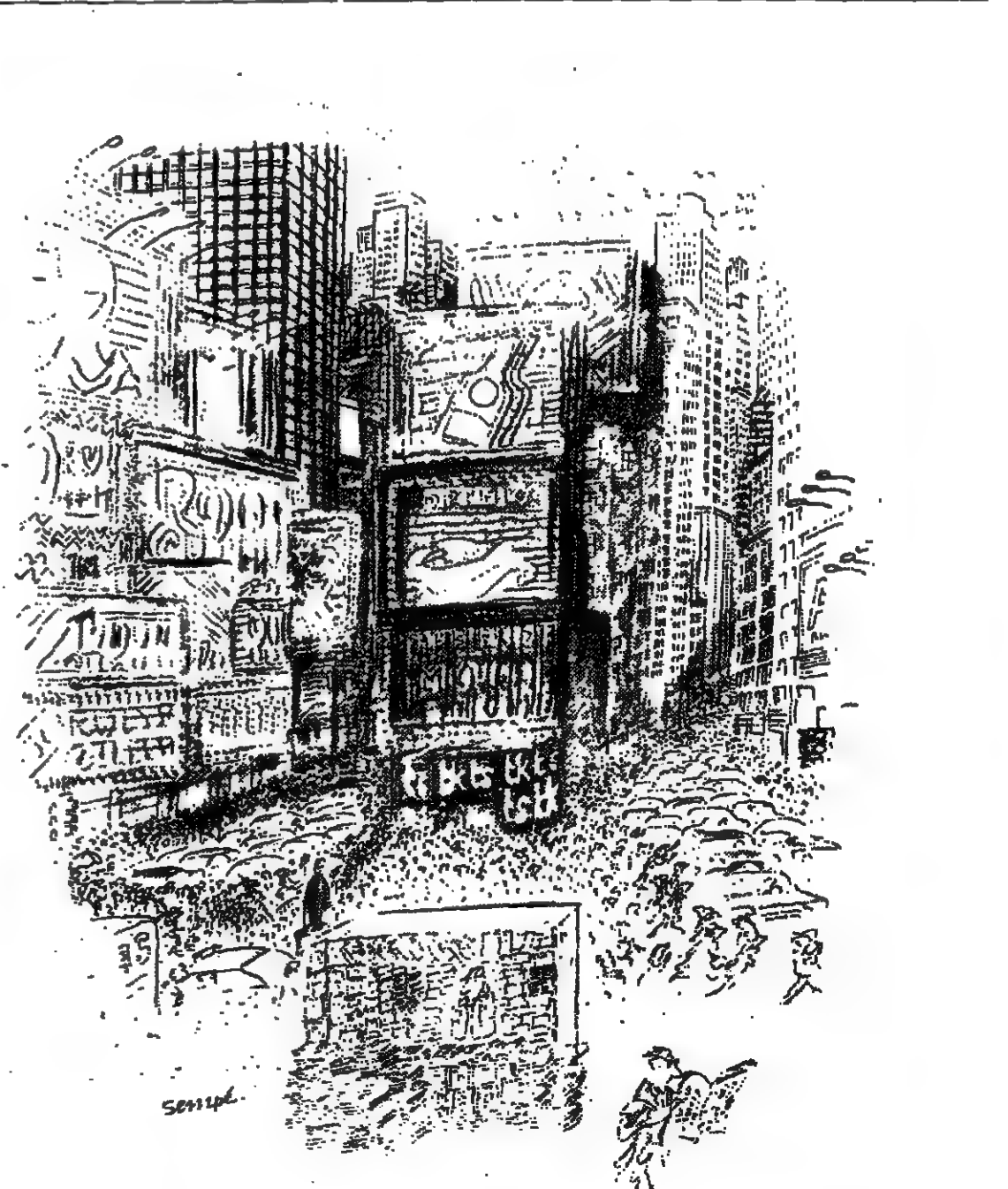
Mr. Mattingly won in 1980 not only by clinging to Mr. Reagan's coattails but over the segregationist Herman Talmadge, who had been weakened by personal scandal. Ironically, the conservative Republican polled about 30 percent of the black vote.

Since then, aided by Jesse Jackson's 1984 Presidential campaign, black registration in Georgia has risen by about 22 percent — presenting Mr. Fowler with the major problem of most Democrats in the South. Assuming a 45 percent turnout, The Atlanta Constitution estimates that to win he needs to carry about 80 percent of the black vote, heavily reducing Mr. Mattingly's 1980 total. But that may only complicate Mr. Fowler's efforts to regain the white — particularly white male — support he needs even more.

Mr. Mattingly, relying mostly on television spots accusing Mr. Fowler of absenteeism in the House, and on pleas to support Ronald Reagan, makes few personal appearances. No wonder; Mr. Fowler says their one television debate resulted in an eight-point rise in his poll standing.

Relentlessly folksy, Senator Mattingly confessed to the Dalton Kiwanis and Seneca clubs last week that "I'm not Winston Churchill, I'm not Glib, I'm not articulate. I've been called nothing but a typewriter salesman." But he had had his own small business (an I.B.M. franchise), he pointed out, and "taking that perspective to Washington has helped our country."

Not to be outdone at the cracker-barrel, Mr. Fowler has cut a television commercial with a mule, and loves to assure his audiences: "I may not be perfect, but I sure am the pick of this litter."



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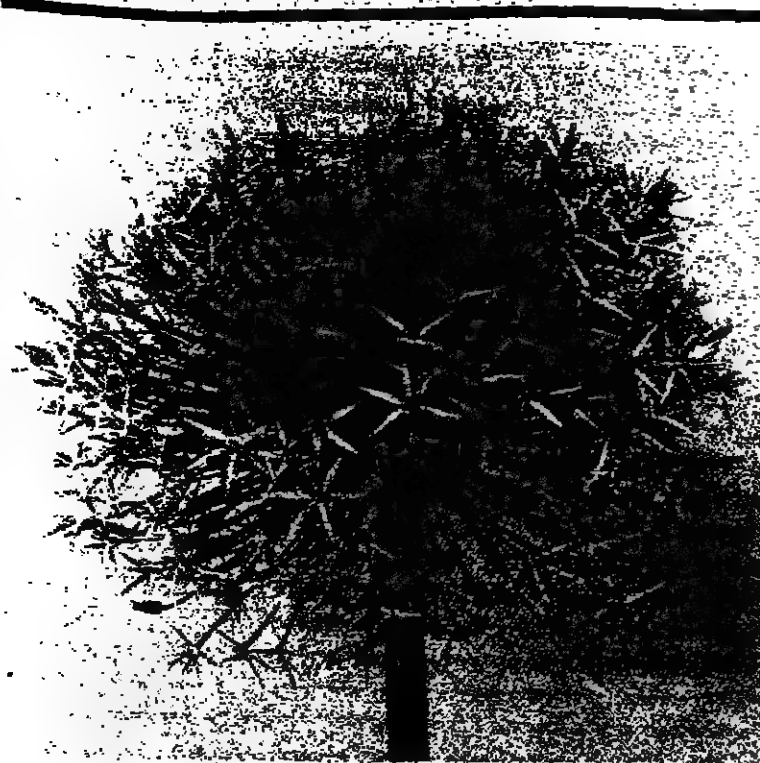
The New York Times







## FEATURES



Decorative garlic

# Plum crazy

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl

THE DISCUSSION of fruit trees began on October 20, continues with two popular trees, one deciduous (the plum) and one evergreen (the lemon). Since soil preparation, planting and treatment are the same for all fruit trees of these two types, this article will close the subject.

**Plum** (*Prunus domestica*, *shetiv* in Hebrew). Many new plum varieties have been developed recently around the world and also in this country. No matter where you live, you can enjoy purple, red, greenish or golden-yellow, sweet, juicy plums. The beauty of the plum's masses of little white flowers in spring is another reason to plant it in your garden.

**Soil requirements.** A well-drained, loamy ground, strengthened by additions of organic plant food (compost, cow manure or kufinga) and a yearly mulch of least mould is best.

**Planting on lawns.** Professional farmers plant their fruit trees in parallel rows, but many amateur gardeners, for lack of space, use lawns for tree plantings. If you want to do this, clear a circle about 2 metres in diameter of all grass. Use a garden fork to eliminate all grass or other roots by deep digging. The planting hole should be deep and broad enough to accommodate the sapling's roots comfortably. A handful of superphosphate mixed with the ground soil is most beneficial and should be repeated several times a year.

Set the young plum with a stake next to it at the same depth it grew in the nursery. When the planting hole has been refilled with soil and nutrients, tread around the sapling to get rid of any air pockets. Tie the baby tree to the stake and water. Afterwards paint the trunk with white paint to prevent the bark from absorbing too much heat and also a protection against caterpillars.

**Pruning.** During the first years of growth very little pruning should be done. Always use a sharp knife or secateurs. After the plum begins to bear fruit, dense tops, damaged wood and crossing branches should be removed. Don't hesitate to cut some of the rampant new growth each year in spring to stimulate production of new fruiting spurs for the coming season. The most important goal in pruning is to see to it that the branches are well-spaced and that air and light can reach the centre of the tree.

**Pollination.** Many gardeners want to have as many kinds of fruit trees as possible and plant single trees of different botanical families, like a lemon, an apple, a pear and a mango without a thought about whether the trees will be properly pollinated and thus bear fruit. A beginning gardener buys the best trees from a nursery with an excellent reputation, prepares the ground, as advised, with the best manure and follows the planting rules faithfully. He cares for his trees year after year, only to find that a multitude of lovely blossoms bear little or no fruit at all. In a small garden, therefore, at least 2 trees of each different variety that bloom at the same period, should be planted. If a neighbour's garden contains a similar plum tree, and it is not more than about 100 metres away, you don't need a second tree for pollination. Most plums are self-pollinating, but I would not take the risk and would wisely plant a second tree.

**Lemon** (*Citrus limon*, *etiv limon* in Hebrew), though not native to the Mediterranean region, acclimated here centuries ago. Goethe referred to the "Land of lemons" in describing the beauty of Southern Italy. In Israel the lemon is one of the most popular fruit trees.

For decades lemons have thrived in the coastal area and the Jordan Valley from Galilee to Jericho. The lemon responds well also to heavy soils (clay-loam) and can tolerate the occasional light frosts that hit the hilly areas in and around Jerusalem. Lemons are broad-leaved evergreens that will grow 3-4 metres high and about 2-3 metres wide, so don't plant them too close to your house or near the entrance. They need direct sunlight, when planted in partial shade, they tend to become weak.

**Watering.** During the first 2 weeks after planting, the lemon should be kept moist. Water frequently during dry spells. After one year of growth, the roots should penetrate deep enough to reach

sufficient moisture and waterings may be reduced to twice a week in summer and once every 10 days (without rain) in winter.

**Pest control.** Lady bugs are a great help for the preying insects that may appear on lemons (mostly aphids and white fly). Sometimes little pink postures appear on the undersides of lemon leaves. These are fungi, which kill immature white fly and should not be removed from the foliage. Oil sprays are also effective as a control on pests. If all natural means will not help, and pests become intolerable, use chemical insecticides like malathion and observe all the safety precautions printed on the leaflet that comes with the poison.

**REGULAR** visits to nurseries, seed shops and garden centres are part of my professional obligations to stay posted on what bulbs and seeds are available. This autumn I noticed quite a turnout of bulb buyers. Shelves well-stocked with tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, etc. early in September are nearly empty now. If you have not yet planted some of these garden jewels for spring beauty, you can still take advantage of the extraordinarily mild weather and set them out just now. Jerusalem's municipal gardeners are busy preparing ground for the bulbs we have been receiving annually from the Israel Netherlands Committee. This year will be the sixth consecutive year of a gift of 100,000 spring-flowering bulbs.

**More bulbs from Holland.** I want to mention some uncommon spring-flowering bulbs recently imported from Holland, which are available at nurseries across the country. Grow them in garden beds, balcony containers or medium-sized flower pots.

**Allium** (decorative garlic, *shum decorativ* in Hebrew). Allium is the common Latin name for all plants (flowers and vegetables) of the onion family. This is a beautiful genus but a neglected one, presumably because most members of the family have an "onion" smell, delightful in food but not otherwise. This trouble does not arise if they are used for garden decoration.

Most alliums will grow in full sun or in half shade. Two species of decorative garlic are available now at our nurseries: *Allium afghanense* grows 60 cm. high and flowers in June in little purplish-red globes. The second kind is *Allium giganteum*, growing stems about 120 cm. long and producing impressing flower-shaped like tennis balls which are purplish lilac. The latter takes a long time (9-10 months) to produce flowers, but they are attractive and exotic and provide a decorative contrast when planted next to low-growing evergreen shrubs. The long-stemmed allium flowers can also be used for indoor decoration if the stems are immersed in tepid water overnight, after which they will no longer have an objectionable smell.

**Muscari** (grape hyacinth, *muscar* also in Hebrew). Two species of this flower are being offered: *Muscari alba* with white flower stems about 10-15 cm. long and *Muscari armeniacum* with little purplish-blue bells on low-growing stems. The Greek name derives from the word "moschos" (musk), as some species have a musk-like odour. Both species grow wild in Israel, especially in the hills around Jerusalem and in the North.

**Muscari** are very useful rockery plants and can be grown successfully in sun or shade under trees and shrubs. The bulbs are perennial and should be left in the ground where they will multiply from season to season.

**Camassia esculenta** (same name in English and Hebrew) gets its name from the North American Indians. Camassia bulbs are similar to daffodil bulbs. They flower in summer with deep blue or white star-like flowers on stems of 70 cm. long. When planted close together as a background for a flowering border, they make a most attractive impression. They are especially successful in clay soils.

**Brodiaea grandiflora** (same name in English and Hebrew) honours a Scottish botanist, James J. Brodie. These are low-growing plants producing star-like flowers in yellow or lilac-lavender. The blooming period varies. Some species already produce blooms in March and others in early summer. A suitable plant for rockeries or low borders.

In the Supreme court sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals before Justice Moshe Bejski, Justice Gavriel Bach and Judge Ya'acov Maltz in the matter of Yosef Kurum, appellant, versus the State of Israel, respondent (C.A. 480/85, 527/85).

THE APPELLANT was convicted in the District Court of the unlawful possession of heroin. At the time of his arrest the police suspected that he had swallowed the drug. An X-ray examination conducted with his consent confirmed that his stomach contained two foreign bodies which, it was believed, were quantities of heroin wrapped in plastic bags.

Attempts by doctors, with the appellant's consent, to remove the foreign bodies by non-surgical means failed, and they advised him to agree to an immediate operation, pointing out that leakage of even a small quantity of heroin into his stomach would be fatal. The appellant refused, and the police then obtained a court order authorizing the operation, which was performed against the appellant's wishes.

The substance removed from the appellant's stomach was indeed 45 grams of heroin, and the finding of the drug in the appellant's body was the main evidence relied upon by the District Court in his conviction. The appellant then appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that this evidence was inadmissible. He contended that the performance of the operation without his consent was an assault, and also an infringement of sections 2(1) and 32 of the Protection of Privacy Law of 1981, relying in this regard on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Vaknin (H.C. 249/82 - see The Jerusalem Post, June 27, 1983).

The above sections provide as follows:

"2. Infringement of privacy is any of the following: (1) spying on or trailing a person in a manner likely to harass him, or any other harassment."

"32. Material obtained by an infringement of privacy shall not be used as evidence in court without the consent of the injured party unless the court, for reasons which shall be recorded, permits it to be so used, or the infringer, being a party to the proceeding, has a defence or enjoys an exemption under this Law."

The appellant also argued that the magistrate's order authorizing the operation was unlawful.

THE FIRST judgment of the Supreme Court was given by Justice Gavriel Bach. It was clear, he said, that the case of Vaknin could not assist the appellant. In that case a detainee in a military prison was forced to drink salt water with the object of making him vomit in order to determine whether or not he had swallowed drugs, and using such drugs, if discovered, as evidence against him.

The court held that this act constituted "any other harassment" under section 2(1) of the above law, which rendered the evidence inadmissible under section 32 of the Law. Moreover, no one had suggested in that case that the act in question was lawful. In the present case, however, the sole purpose of the operation was to save the patient's life, and the question was, therefore, in which circumstances a doctor was entitled to perform an operation against the patient's wishes.

Justice Bach then cited English and American authorities supporting the right of a patient to refuse an operation or other medical treatment. Thus, it was laid down in Halsbury's Laws of England that "A medical practitioner who examines a person against his will and without statutory authority to do so, and a surgeon who performs an operation or part of an operation without the patient's express or implied consent, are each liable in trespass."

"It had also been said in England that 'A judge or magistrate has no power to order the examination of the person of a defendant unless he consents, and if in pursuance of such an order, an examination is made, both the person giving the order and the person carrying out the examination are guilty of assault.'"

An American court also had held that "Anglo-American law starts with the premise of thorough-going self-determination. It follows that each man is considered to be master of his own body, and he may... expressly prohibit the performance of life-saving surgery."

NEVERTHELESS, Justice Bach added, some exception to this rule had been recognized, such as where the patient was unable to express his consent, or had attempted suicide (in which case he was regarded as having acted while of unsound mind), or where the guardians of a minor had refused to consent to an operation to save his life, or where prison authorities, who were answerable by law for the welfare of prisoners, had forced a prisoner to save her life.

It was not wise, Justice Bach continued, to try to frame clear criteria in this field. However, after examining relevant Israeli authorities and statutory provisions, he concluded that, as a general rule, a person's right not to undergo an operation without his consent was recognized also in Israel.

The exceptions to this rule in Israel were certainly as wide as those accepted in England and the U.S., mainly because of the recognition in Israel of the supreme value of human life.

Justice Bach was also of opinion that a distinction should be drawn between operations necessary to save life that would seriously affect the patient's future well-being, in

which case the patient's wishes should be respected, and those in which there was no such danger affecting the patient's future well-being, in which case the doctor's decision should stand.

In the present case there were no inherent dangers in the operation, and the appellant's refusal stemmed from his fear of conviction and punishment. This case was similar, therefore, to that of a person who had attempted suicide, and was thus unable to weigh the matter with balance and reason. The appellant's refusal was quite unconnected with his present or future state of health, and was based entirely on extraneous motives. The doctors were therefore justified in regarding him as one who had attempted suicide, and were entitled to take the necessary steps to save his life. There was no assault or trespass in this case which could create "any other harassment" aimed at infringing upon the appellant's privacy.

Moreover, under section 18(1)(b) of the above law, "it shall be a good defence in any criminal or civil proceeding for infringement of privacy that the infringement was committed in circumstances in which the infringer was under a legal, moral, social or professional obligation to commit it." In his opinion it could be said, at least, that the doctors were under a moral and professional obligation to act as they did to save the appellant's life.

JUSTICE Bach then referred to the provision in section 32 of the above law empowering the court to admit evidence even if obtained through an infringement of privacy, "for reasons which shall be recorded." He fully agreed with the District Court that adequate reasons existed in the present case.

For one thing, although the magistrate's order permitting the operation could not justify the doctors' actions had they been unlawful, it was certainly an element in favour of allowing the evidence within the context of section 32 of the law. A choice had to be made between the person's right to privacy, and the right of the community to obtain information for

some or other purpose. In the present case the choice was between obtaining evidence in a serious drug offence, and the "infringement" of the appellant's privacy in performing an operation aimed at saving his life and which, so it appeared, in fact did so. In these circumstances it was certainly correct to admit the evidence.

Justice Bach added that in the Vaknin case mentioned above, the Supreme Court, while upholding the argument that the appellant's privacy had been infringed upon, returned the case to the District Court to consider whether the evidence objected to should be admitted under section 32 of the law.

**'... a distinction should be drawn between operations necessary to save life that would seriously affect the patient's future well-being... and those in which there was no such danger affecting the patient's future well-being'**

In conclusion, Justice Bach pointed out that it had been held in the Vaknin case that "the exclusionary rule - the use of the fruit of the poisonous tree" excluding evidence unlawfully or unfairly obtained, recognized in the U.S., was not recognized in Israel. Therefore, even if the doctors in the present case were guilty of assault or trespass, that in itself would not exclude the evidence.

For the above reasons, Justice Bach proposed that the appeal be dismissed.

JUSTICE Moshe Bejski concurred. He mentioned at the outset that in the Vaknin case the court had not only rejected the exclusionary rule,

## Operation yielded drugs used to convict

# Vital surgery against the patient's wish

LAW REPORT / Asher Felix Landau

but had also rejected the English practice giving the judge a discretion to exclude evidence unfairly obtained. He added, however, that as the court had then emphasized, the obligation of the police to exercise the utmost fairness in its investigations, and that the court would reconsider its attitude if necessary.

The case of Vaknin, and another decision of the Supreme Court on similar facts, in the case of Catalan, cited by counsel, were totally irrelevant in the present context. Justice Bejski continued. In both these cases the accused had been forced to submit to physical interference for the purpose of procuring evidence, namely, to discover drugs secreted in their bodies. Although, in the present case the police were interested in finding evidence, the decision to operate was that of the doctors alone, for the sole purpose of saving the appellant's life. In these circumstances there was no assault, and also "no other harassment."

In any case, said Justice Bejski, he fully agreed that the evidence was correctly admitted under section 32 of the law, and that the doctors were under "a moral or professional obligation" to act as they did. These grounds were sufficient, he said, for dismissing the appeal.

Justice Bach was of the opinion, Justice Bejski continued, that the general rule in England and America precluding an operation without the patient's consent was applicable also in Israel. He did not share this view, more particularly in cases of urgency where an operation was necessary to save a person's life or avoid serious damage to his health. He also did not agree with the exception that a person who attempted suicide was necessarily to be regarded as of unsound mind. This theory was largely fictitious, for many people committed suicide with clear minds for reasons which for them were logical, even if society did not agree with them.

The Israeli statutory provisions and authorities quoted by Justice Bach, he said, supported the conception, deeply rooted in Jewish tradition, of the supreme value of life. Justice Bejski also cited an opinion of Rabbi Ya'acov Emden, relied upon also by the District Court, clearly permitting an operation

against the patient's will to save his life where the sickness or injury was apparent, thoroughly understood by the surgeon, and was to be treated by tried and accepted procedures; the matter does not depend on the patient's opinion, and he has no right to destroy himself.

Justice Bejski also quoted the American authority Fleming that "A surgeon, charged with a particular operation, is not justified to depart from instructions and perform a different one, except in an anticipated emergency calling for an immediate decision to save life or preserve health. In emergency cases, involving utmost urgency, the law places a higher value on the preservation of life than on the inviolability of the human body, and supports the surgeon's initiative, if conditions make it imperative to operate without precedent authorization."

THE GENERAL problem now arising, said Justice Bejski, involved moral and philosophical questions in addition to medical considerations, and he would prefer not to define norms beyond what was necessary for this particular case. Moreover, the whole subject had not been sufficiently investigated, and there was not enough material before the court to justify laying down general rules covering all possibilities. It was better, he said, for the law to develop on the basis of a series of decisions covering actual cases that arose. He would, therefore, content himself with holding that where a person was in danger of certain and immediate death, or certain and serious impairment of his health, and was unable to exercise clear thought and rational judgment, an operation or other treatment was undoubtedly permissible even against his will. Moreover, such action was obligatory where the operation or treatment involved no special risk or fear of serious disability. Such was the case of the appellant.

For these reasons, said Justice Bejski, the appeal should be dismissed. Judge Ya'acov Maltz also agreed to the dismissal of the appeal.

Advocate Yaron Zinger appeared for the appellant, and Advocate Haim Liran, senior assistant state attorney, for the State. The judgment was given on August 19, 1986.

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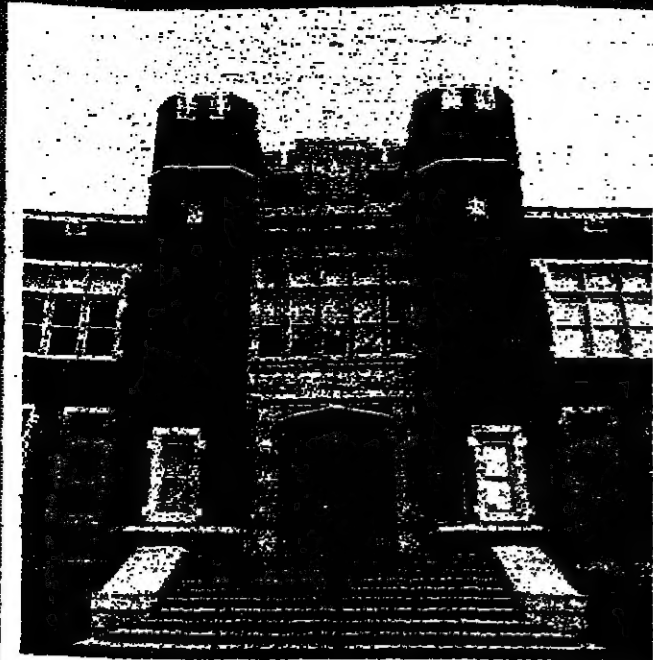
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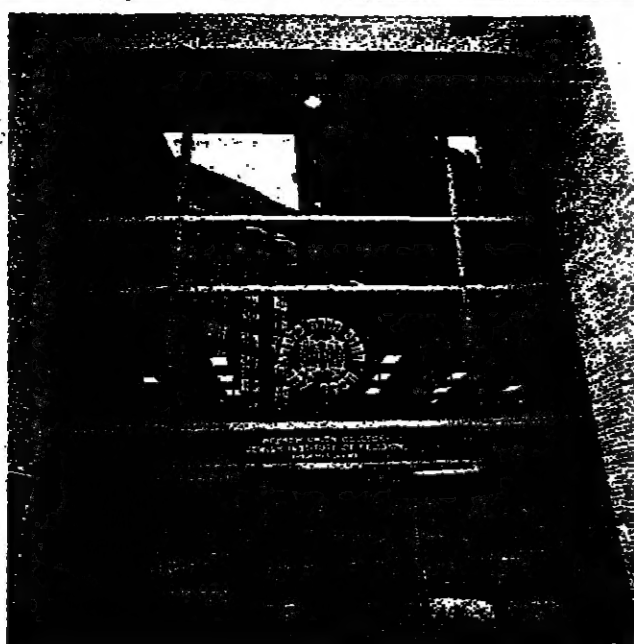








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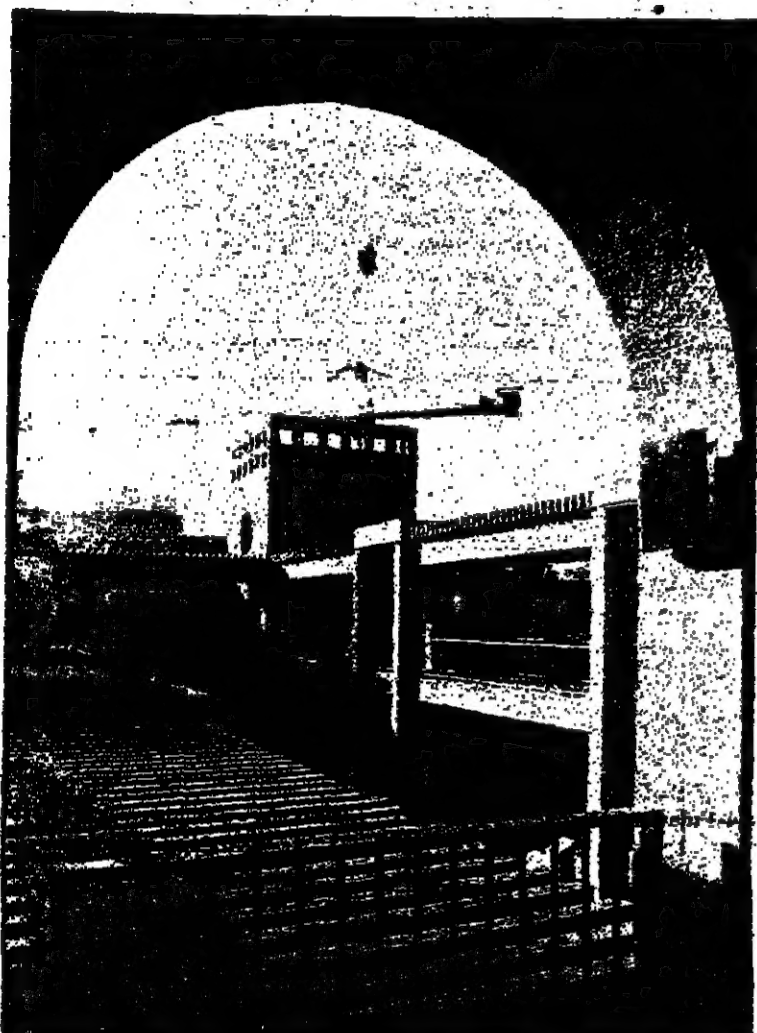
Los Angeles



Jerusalem



## Building for the Future Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion 'Week of Dedication' in Jerusalem



(Above and right) Arcaded passageways at the new classroom facility of Hebrew Union College. The campus has been located in the heart of Jerusalem since its founding in 1963. (Centre photo) Richard J. Scheuer, chairman of the College's Board of Governors, and Dr. Michael L. Klein, dean of the Jerusalem School, inspect construction. American Jewish leaders will convene in Jerusalem November 3-9 for the formal opening of the Skirball Centre for Biblical and Archeological Research and the Skirball Museum. (Top) The four campuses, in Cincinnati, New York, Los Angeles and Jerusalem.

Today, more than 300 leaders from the world Jewish community are convening in Jerusalem to inaugurate a "Week of Dedication" and to take part in the formal opening ceremonies of the greatly expanded campus of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion (HUC-JIR). Gathering from throughout the United States and around the world will be members of the College's Board of Governors and Boards of Overseers, members of the Associates of HUC-JIR, and delegates of the World Union for Progressive Judaism.

"This is the most significant single development in the history of the college in our generation," Dr. Alfred Gottschalk, president of the College-Institute, stated. "The success of our building programme in Israel will be paralleled by a programmatic expansion that will enlarge the College's educational outreach into the Jewish world."

During the Week of Dedication, the College will formally open the Skirball Centre for Biblical and Archeological Research, the Skirball Museum, and a new classroom facility. In addition, at a site adjacent to the college campus, the World Union for Progressive Judaism will dedicate the Beit Shalom Youth Centre Hostel.

Hebrew Union College, established in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1875, is America's oldest institution of higher Jewish studies. Originally founded as a seminary to educate a liberal rabbinic for the American Jewish community, it is today a multi-faceted institution with prestigious training programmes for rabbis, cantors, religious school educators, communal workers, and doctoral and post-doctoral scholars of Judaism and Hebrew. It has grown to include four campuses, in Cincinnati, New York, Los Angeles and Jerusalem.

The establishment of the Hebrew Union College campus in Jerusalem in 1963 was spearheaded by the late Dr. Nelson Glueck, president of the College-Institute from 1947-1971. An eminent biblical archeologist and, for many years, director of the American

School of Oriental Research, Dr. Glueck had long recognized the need for an HUC-sponsored archeological centre in Israel.

The Jerusalem School began as a post-doctoral research centre serving American universities, seminaries and museums as well as a base for advanced biblical and archeological studies in Israel, including 10 years of major excavation at Tel Gezer.

The school was named, in 1973, the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archeology and, under the direction of Dr. Abraham Biran, has conducted important archeological excavations at several sites, most notably at Aroer and Tel Dan.

As the years passed, the scope of activities at the Jerusalem School widened to the point where it is today a major centre of culture, learning and research on the Israeli scene. In an historic decision in 1970, Hebrew Union College became the first American rabbinical seminary to require its students to spend their first year of training in Israel.

In addition to intensive study of the Hebrew language, these future leaders of the American Jewish community experience an in-depth encounter with Israel's land and people, and leave with a deep understanding of the social, political and religious aspects of Israeli society.

This "Year-in-Israel" Programme was expanded by President Gottschalk to include all students in the College's cantorial and Jewish education programmes. In addition, the College also provides the undergraduate Hebrew and Israeli studies for students enrolled in the Union of American Hebrew Congregations' college programmes in Israel, as well as sponsoring various learning and social opportunities for young people affiliated with the Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism.

In 1975, the College added still another component to its educational offerings in Jerusalem: The Israeli rabbinic programme was inaugurated to train native Israeli students for the growing Progressive congregations, youth movement, schools and settlements in Israel. Four students have completed this programme and presently serve congregations in Haifa, Netanya and Tel Aviv, and

teach at the Leo Baeck School. A fifth student will be ordained during the Week of Dedication.

In addition, the Jerusalem School maintains an extensive outreach programme of lectures, films, concerts and cultural events. Shabbat morning services are often filled to overflowing, and large audiences have attended its cultural events.

Rather than an American island in Jerusalem, the school, under the direction of Dr. Michael L. Klein, dean, has become part of the cultural and educational fabric of the city, as well as a vital link between Israeli and American Jewry.

"Our movement," President Gottschalk further explained, "which is still young and fragile, needs to grow from within and to be strengthened from without."

"There is a strong and expressed need for Progressive Judaism in Israel," he added, "with the expectation on the part of many that the College-Institute will take a central position in the promulgation of Progressive Judaism and in the development of academic programmes. We also need more extensive communal outreach in order to provide a broader base for our movement. This will enable us to train a new generation of leaders, educators, rabbis and scholars."

"This is the heart of our mission in Israel," the President emphasized. "Our original campus no longer met our needs and goals, and that is why we undertook this historic expansion programme which will provide us with both the proper physical space and the necessary presence."

Richard J. Scheuer, chairman of the College's Board of Governors and the innovative and untiring chairman of the Jerusalem School Building Committee, worked closely with Moshe Safdie and Associates, who designed the new buildings.

Mr. Safdie is a distinguished Israeli-born architect whose work has been internationally acclaimed. He has designed the new campus so as to take full advantage of its proximity to the Old City, preserving its striking views and maintaining harmony with its architectural motifs. While drawing upon the traditional

architectural influences of Jerusalem, he has employed modern idioms to create a design which fuses the past and the present.

"The Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archeology will flourish in the new Skirball Centre," Mr. Scheuer explained, "and the Skirball Museum will provide us with a magnificent setting to display our archeological treasures from the excavations at Dan, Gezer, Aroer and Yesud Hama'aloh."

"The broadening scope of our academic programme," he continued, "has made the additional facilities of the new classroom building an absolute necessity. Its lecture halls, seminar rooms, music suite, and student lounge will provide the proper educational environment for our students and faculty."

The Abramov Library, to be completed over the next two years, will house a repository of literary treasures to be shared with both the College's constituency and the scholarly community of Israel. Among recent acquisitions which will be placed in the new facility upon its completion is the personal library of the late Professor Yigael Yadin.

During the Week of Dedication, at a special academic convocation, President Gottschalk will confer an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree upon Mayor Teddy Kollek, who is a major spiritual force and personifies Jerusalem to the world, and who has also been a strong supporter of the College in Jerusalem since its earliest days.

Other scheduled events include regular meetings of the College's Board of Governors, addresses by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Vice Prime Minister Shimon Peres, a dinner at the Knesset, and meetings with leading personalities in the Israeli government, the Jewish Agency and the Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism.

"We have a clear message to communicate," Dr. Gottschalk stated. "We are here to stay - and to grow. And while we have accomplished much in our almost quarter-century in Israel, we are now on the threshold of new beginnings."

### Israeli leaders and the Hebrew Union College



The leaders of Israel's government have always shown a keen interest in the College-Institute. (Above, from left) David Ben-Gurion participates in inaugural academic convocation, 1963; then-premier Shimon Peres discusses progress of building project with Dr. Alfred Gottschalk, president of HUC-JIR, and S. Zalman Abramov, distinguished attorney and former legislator; the late Dr. Nelson Glueck, president of HUC from 1947 to 1971, discusses progress of building project with Dr. Alfred Gottschalk; President Gottschalk with then-premier Menachem Begin. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will address HUC-JIR closing dinner at the Knesset on Thursday.



## Despite profit, loans must be rescheduled

## Treasury delays squeeze Frutarom

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. - Frutarom Ltd. is once again in financial difficulties, despite a cash-flow profit of over \$500,000 a month.

The cause of the firm's economic woes, according to management, is the Treasury's failure to honour commitments dating back 10 months. At that time, the ministries of Finance, and Industry and Trade agreed to reschedule Frutarom's debts to enable the company to get back on its feet.

Under the terms of the agreement, the firm was granted a five-year extension to repay government-guaranteed loans totalling over \$5 million which were due to be paid off this year. Frutarom's management had warned that the company would

collapse if it had to meet the repayment deadline.

So far the rescheduling programme has not been implemented and the firm fears that the banks that provided the loans may call in the debts.

It was also agreed that the Treasury would help Frutarom pay off previously unsettled debts to suppliers which in April totalled over \$7 million. Money was made available from an electricity-equalization fund - a form of subsidy which is enjoyed by the petro-chemical industry.

But Frutarom General Manager Arik Markman said they had not received any money from the fund for the past four months. It had been due to receive \$1m. in the periods which the firm had intended to use to continue paying off outstanding

debts to suppliers, including the Israel Electric Corp., and Oil Refineries Ltd.

"The non-implementation of the rescheduling programme means we are now in default to the banks, while the non-receipt of the \$1m. is creating a new hole in our cash flow," said Markman. "If either the banks, or our suppliers demand payment then we would be in serious trouble."

Markman added that the company, which supplies the raw materials for much of Israel's plastics industry, was now on the road to success.

The drop in fuel prices had helped cut production costs, while the price of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins, the company's main product, was still relatively high. This had enabled

the company to turn in a cash-flow profit of \$500,000 a month for the past few months, while total turnover for the year was expected to reach \$70 million, he said.

Despite these achievements, Markman warned, the entire recovery programme was being jeopardized by the Treasury's delays.

He added that the firm's 620 workers, who agreed to take a 5 per cent pay cut, as their contribution to Frutarom's survival, were now threatening to renege on the deal unless the Treasury keeps its side of the bargain.

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon recently wrote to the Treasury's chief accountant demanding the immediate implementation of the agreement reached between the ministries and Frutarom.

## Frozen shekel puts chill on fur coat sales

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

It started off as a safety precaution against the muggers of Europe, and developed into a fashion hit. That made it an export success for a Haifa-based company, but it could be an even bigger success if the government would change its exchange rate policies. It's also reversible.

The unlikely subject is a coat lined on one side with Persian lamb; on the other with rainproof nappa leather. The reversible jacket, which sells for \$300 in Italy, is designed to allow the wearer to appear outdoors in a relatively inexpensive leather coat - thus avoiding the attention of muggers - and make a quick changeover to its fur side when she arrives at her destination. That way all the right people can see her in Persian lamb.

Kuehnrich Brothers Furs, which has been based in Haifa for the past 50 years, designed the reversible nappa leather/Persian lamb coat from an earlier reversible model that used suede in place of leather. The soft, water-proof nappa leather is far easier to keep clean than suede, and Kuehnrich found an export success on their hands.

Shlomo Kuehnrich says an Italian importer has given his company an open order for whatever quantity of the reversible jackets they can supply. Total exports should come to \$750,000 this year, one-third of them for reversible coats.

But, Kuehnrich says, Israeli fur

exports could be even bigger, if the government would pursue a more realistic export policy. "We ourselves used to export \$1.5 million worth annually, and could do it again and even top it, if we were allowed fair conditions to give us a chance to compete against growing competition in Hongkong and Greece," he says.

During the years of high inflation, inflationary profit taxation, Kuehnrich recalls, destroyed "not only our profits but our will to work. We had to contract out to cut losses." Furriers, he notes, work with very expensive raw material, whose paper value ballooned before the coats themselves were exported during the era of high inflation. The furs Kuehnrich uses for his reversible coats, for instance, are imported from the Soviet Union and Afghanistan via the London fur market. A French firm treats the furs to produce the leather on the opposite side of the skins.

One of the cures for high inflation - a stable exchange rate - created new problems to replace the old. "While the dollars we earn have stayed frozen at NIS 1.5 for over a year, wages have almost doubled, and it simply doesn't work out."

The problem is shared by other exporters as well, but Kuehnrich says for furriers the trouble is more severe: "We export 90 per cent of our products. There is no market for furs in this climate, so that unlike other exporters, we can't balance our books by local sales."



A Kuehnrich Brothers coat.

## Waterford aims to adorn all the world's tabletops

WATERFORD, Ireland (Reuter). - With its takeover of British china company Wedgwood, Ireland's Waterford Crystal Glass Group is eagerly poised to adorn the affluent tabletops of the world.

For the Irish firm, which sells up to 80 per cent of its glassware to American and even supplied the crystal jar in which President Reagan keeps his jelly beans, is keen to cash in on such markets as Japan and Britain where Wedgwood is strong.

Last month Waterford made an agreed bid of \$363 million for Wedgwood, a price which raised market eyebrows because it was \$140m. higher than a bid by the London International Group.

But Waterford justifies it by arguing the advantages of "synergy" - the compatibility of the two companies and how they can pull together in quality international retail markets.

Stock market analysts have voiced fears that opening up new markets for its crystal glassware and bowls may pose production problems for the 3,000-strong workforce at Waterford, where all the glass is blown by hand and there is a team of highly skilled cutters.

Brophy argues that output can be increased by 7 per cent a year with the installation of heat-efficient natural gas in the factory. Piecework deals for the workforce, and new diamond cutting wheels.

What excites the management of Waterford most is the chance to decrease its dependence on the U.S. by joining forces with another giant of the tabletop industry in other markets.

"Up to 80 per cent of our products end up in American hands," Waterford Marketing Director Redmond O'Donoghue says. "That's a lot of eggs in one fabulous basket, but it is one basket."

"Wedgwood is successful in Japan. We would be able to piggy-back on Wedgwood's success and make a breakthrough much quicker than would have been possible alone," he added. Wedgwood also has 150 shops in Britain which would be highly welcome outlets for Waterford.

But would there not be a danger that Wedgwood, which markets itself as a traditional quality British product, might be submerged by Waterford?

"I am sure the consumers will forget in a couple of years about the two companies merging. Their individual identities will continue," O'Donoghue said.

The takeover certainly climaxes a sharp turnaround in fortunes for Waterford which, in the 1970s, diversified into the department store business and the Irish motor industry with far from satisfactory results. These subsidiaries have been shed.

Waterford has decided to sponsor the Young Masters tennis tournament in Stuttgart. Launching the sponsorship, O'Donoghue realized what a long haul brand recognition would be when dual Wimbledon winner Boris Becker met him and asked: "Waterford what?"

## Vodka and vehicles

## Pseudo-money lets Poles deal in dollars

WARSAW (Reuter). - Poland's economy may be on an unwieldy, centrally planned line, but it coexists with a vibrant unofficial market system based on two key commodities - vodka and cars.

And the rate in a thriving black market for dollars is largely controlled by the communist authorities, who sell Polish vodka and Polish cars to Polish people for dollars or zloties or a mixture of both.

The key to the puzzle is a pseudo-hard currency introduced by the government. Called the "Bon Towarowy", literally "goods coupon", the pseudo-money is denominated in

mechanisms at work last month when the price of vodka in zloties was raised by an average of 15 per cent but the cost in dollar shops remained unchanged. Within a fortnight the black market rate of the dollar had risen by around the same amount to reflect the new price relationship.

But before the unofficial market reacted to these changes, sharp-eyed Polish speculators moved in.

They withdrew hard currency coupons from banks, bought vodka in Pewex stores, sold the vodka for zloties at the new higher price, changed the zloties on the black market back into dollars at the old rate, deposited the dollars back in the bank and started again.

Western financiers call it arbitrage - where the same share or currency can be traded in two different markets at slightly different prices, the gap yielding a small but certain profit.

The coupons play a key role in the second economy legitimizing what would otherwise be illegal deals.

And the government enjoys the use of the public's dollars to finance imports and service debts while Poles use coupons which are worthless outside Poland to buy goods ranging from peanuts to engine oil. Newspapers openly advertise the unofficial rate of coupons to zloties. Companies and individuals advertise that they trade in coupons.

Officials at the Bank Polska Kasa Opoki, which issues the coupons, refused to be interviewed on the subject but answered some questions in writing.

The bank said the coupons were issued "in close connection with the inflow of foreign currencies to the bank." It did not specify the ratio but said the coupons had no influence on money supply or inflation, now running at about an annual 20 per cent in Poland.

Outside the bank's main branch, men offer to trade in coupons to passers-by. Police stand around but do not intervene, for as long as dollars do not change hands the dealing is not illegal.

The economist said the government tolerates this second economy because as well as contributing as much as 10 per cent to the national income it helps run important sectors, such as food, clothing and services.

Some analysts have estimated that up to \$2 billion may be circulating unofficially in Poland. While this seems a large amount, it would only service the nation's debt of over \$200 billion under the current terms of the second economy balances and helps stabilize the market but it is not large enough to influence the whole economy, the economist said.

A bottle of the best Polish vodka sells in state stores for 830 zloties per half litre. This works out at \$4.15 at the official exchange rate. In Pewex shops, which accept only hard currency and coupons, the same bottle can be had for \$1.10.

dollars and can be used in special state-run shops selling all kinds of things for hard currency.

It is illegal for most Poles to earn dollars in Poland, but they can be brought in from abroad and dollars earned illegally can be lawfully exchanged at banks for coupons.

When the coupons were introduced in 1980, the official reason given was that they would simplify the process whereby Poles could buy foreign goods. But the effect has been that Poles can engage in dollar-dealing that would otherwise be illegal, while the government uses the public's genuine greenbacks to finance imports and service debts.

While Poles may not trade in dollars, it is not against the law to trade in coupons which fetch just slightly less than the dollar does on the black market.

The official exchange rate values the dollar at around 200 zloties, but on the black market it trades at 750 to 760 zloties.

The government has a commanding influence on black-market dollar rates by setting prices of vodka and cars in both dollars and zloties.

For example, a bottle of best Wyborowa vodka, which prices almost every Polish social event, sells in state stores (the state has a monopoly over sales of spirits) for 830 zloties per half litre. This works out at \$4.15 at the official exchange rate.

But in the state-run Pewex shops, which only sell goods for hard currency or coupons, the same bottle can be bought for a mere \$1.10.

The two different prices, both fixed by the government, set the black market value of the dollar at 755 zloties.

Pewex shops are well stocked with Western goods, but most importantly from the point of view of the black market, with Polish vodka. State-run enterprises also sell cars in zloties or dollars, or a combination of both.

"The authorities support the black market with economic mechanisms," said one Polish economist, who preferred not to be named. He cited an example of these

## Top economist says Soviet economy due for shake-up

MOSCOW (AP). - A leading Soviet economist has said the nation needs changes equal in scale to the dramatic 1921 policy shift by Lenin, who for a time freed many activities from state control.

Leonid Abalkin, director of the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, said the Soviet people on the whole had yet to grasp the meaning of a drive for economic renewal.

## Britain approves bill to protect investors

LONDON (Reuter). - The British Parliament Friday approved complex legislation designed to protect investors in London's remodelled financial markets.

The financial services bill, first presented to Parliament in December 1985, is due to become law after it receives royal assent this week.

It creates a central watchdog agency, the Securities and Investments Board, to authorize, monitor and set standards for government-recognized self-regulatory organizations.

The bill is part of a series of reforms, dubbed the "big bang," which opened last week the London Stock Exchange to outsiders and greatly expanded computerized trading in shares.

## Avocado bargains

TEL AVIV (Him). - To promote the opening of the avocado season, which lasts from October until the end of June, shoppers this week will be able to buy the elegant fruit, known in various parts of the world as a butter pear or an alligator pear, at the special price of NIS 1.80 per kilo.

**THE JEWISH AGENCY**  
ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
TENDER No. 81/801/86

1. THE JEWISH AGENCY (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for a SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE AT QUARTER 8, BEERSHEVA, A PROJECT RENEWAL SCHEME.
2. The projected construction is approximately 450 sqm.
3. Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from Tuesday, November 4, 1986 from the Agency, 17 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, room 717 between 9:00 a.m. and 12 noon, against a non-refundable payment of NIS 250.
4. A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Sunday, November 16, 1986 departing at 9 a.m. from the Jewish Agency building, Henrietta Szold St., Beersheva.
5. Bids should be submitted not later than 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, December 3, 1986 at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.
6. This tender is open only to contractors registered with the Agency and to be eligible to carry out the works as specified.
7. The Agency does not undertake to accept the lowest or any other bid.

**For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.**

But you can help brighten up their lives. Through your generosity, The Jerusalem Post's **For Some Elderly** helps the country's less fortunate elderly overcome the burden in their later years. Your contribution goes a long way.

**A sparkling social life!**  
The Fund supports and maintains day care centres, where our needy elderly can spend their time in a happy, social atmosphere, with arts and crafts, entertainment and more.

**The For Some Elderly Fund ensures that "home away from home" has furniture, equipment and games, as well as nutritious, heated and kept clean.**

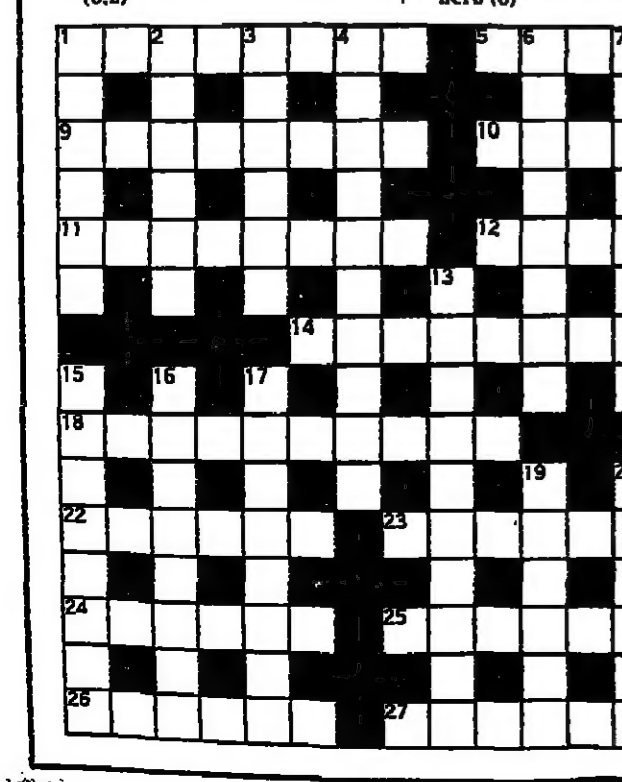
**A glittering smile!**  
Your contributions help provide dental care for needy elderly who would otherwise not be able to afford proper treatment.

**Accepting Offices:**  
Jerusalem: The Jerusalem Post Building, Ramat Hashikma, Tel Aviv: 18 Nirim St., Haifa: 18 Nirim St., Tel Aviv: 18 Nirim St.

**FOR SOME ELDERLY, THE GOLDEN YEARS CAN LOSE THEIR LUSTRE.**

## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Coins needed to operate slot-machines (4-4)
  - 5 One cannot be happy to do it (6)
  - 9 A blow that doesn't have to be faced (4-4)
  - 10 Sagacious sort of statue (6)
  - 11 Dry parts of a prison providing breathing-space for plants (3-5)
  - 12 Personal charm (6)
  - 14 A genuine Quaker who won't let you down (4-6)
  - 18 They don't mind losing sea terminals for freight, apparently (4-6)
  - 22 Tumbles easily made light of (6)
  - 23 Fast-growing yellow flower? (4-4)
  - 24 Block distributors whose assets are frozen (6)
  - 25 The fruits of 16? (3-5)
  - 26 Stylishly written literary efforts (6)
  - 27 Grows very quickly the AA battery does when operational (6,2)
- DOWN**
- 1 Light cavalryman, mounting without thinking about it? (6)
  - 2 Additional recommendations for jockeys, maybe (6)
  - 3 Intimidate chaps into being neat workers (6)
  - 4 What one requires when staying at a hotel (6,4)
  - 6 She makes me turn in a string of beads (5)
  - 7 Was as good as the other side and quelled a disorder? (8)
  - 8 Balanced sort of diet that comes rather late in the day (8)
  - 13 The pagan view he has in the organisation (10)
  - 15 Last thing one needs when making an omelette? (3-5)
  - 16 Kind of trees one consults others about (8)
  - 17 Cunning spy about to change an old instrument (8)
  - 19 Revolutionary economy measures pursued by a firm that eventually goes to the wall? (6)
  - 20 American soldier ants of a prodigious size? (6)
  - 21 Sophy's variegated aromatic herb (6)



## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES**

**FIRST AID 101**

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Jerusalem: Jerusalem, 212 Yaffo, 520073; Balaam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'fat, Shu'fat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Harod's Gate, 282058. Tel Aviv: Briit, 28 King George, 283731; Shahar, 27 Pinks, 441448. Netanya: Netanya, 11 Herzl, 22842. Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

**DUTY HOSPITALS**

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, E.N.T.), Shara Zedek (ophthalmology), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics). Tel Aviv: Rolah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado.

**POLICE 100**

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tel Aviv dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

**FIRE 102**

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

**FLIGHTS**

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines).

**QUICK CROSSWORD**

**ACROSS**

- 1 Lido amenity
- 5 Ringing devices
- 8 Regal
- 9 Eyeglass
- 10 Trio

**DOWN**

- 1 Explode
- 2 Plaything
- 3 Alimant
- 4 Frolic
- 5 Spruce
- 6 Tora
- 7 Severely
- 11 Narrated
- 12 Dauntless state
- 13 Practical person
- 14 Large lizard
- 15 In poor shape
- 16 Pub game
- 22 Enemy

**Yesterday's Solution**

**ACROSS**

- 1 LEMMA
- 2 NEIGHED
- 3 ALLOR
- 4 TALON
- 5 LEOPARD
- 6 USUR
- 7 SPARSE
- 8 SPADES
- 9 AVENUE
- 10 PALATE
- 11 ANGER
- 12 THEME
- 13 VERDICT
- 14 HATCHET
- 15 EVENS
- 16 DOWN
- 17 LINCUS
- 18 MURAL
- 19 ALUMINUM
- 20 NEEDLE
- 21 IDAHO
- 22 HOLLAND
- 23 DATED
- 24 ERSE
- 25 LEAT
- 26 ALIMENT
- 27 PALACE
- 28 SERIOUS
- 29 VELVET
- 30 PITCH
- 31 TEETH
- 32 GUIDE

**DOWN**

- 1 LEMMA
- 2 NEIGHED
- 3 ALLOR
- 4 TALON
- 5 LEOPARD
- 6 USUR
- 7 SPARSE
- 8 SPADES
- 9 AVENUE
- 10 PALATE
- 11 ANGER
- 12 THEME
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- 27 PALACE
- 28 SERIOUS
- 29 VELVET
- 30 PITCH
- 31 TEETH
- 32 GUIDE

מכירת האלמ



# MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

## Labouring under an illusion

The focus of economic activity has shifted from the financial markets to the labour market. This seems to be the inescapable conclusion from the events of the past week. The outcome of the long and bitter disputes now seems set to trigger a series of flare-ups on one of the fronts that policy-makers most fear — the public sector union. At the very same time, the private sector wage front is witnessing events the like of which are not merely amazing to behold, but may be said to have been unthinkable until a year or two ago.

Koor, which is the linchpin of the Histadrut industrial empire, forcibly — even brutally — locked out the work-force of one of its best-known industrial plants, Alliance Tire and Rubber Co. This dramatic step was taken by management because the workers would not, in its opinion, negotiate in a reasonable manner and would not "accept the authority of the Histadrut."

It should be noted, and noted well, that the nurses dispute also featured a revolt against the authority of the Histadrut. Who still remembers Keremish Padan, the ex-leader of the Histadrut-affiliated nurses union, who was unceremoniously ditched at the outset of the battle? And who can believe that the man who wrapped up the eventual settlement was the head of the trade union section in the Histadrut, Haim Haberfeld? Was it not the nurses' resolve to wage their struggle by fair means and foul, come Histadrut or high water, that won them whatever it is they got (and that seems to be rather a lot)?

Alliance is a very different kettle of fish from the hospitals, and Koor is apparently living in a different world than the Health Ministry. If the attitudes of the respective employers are to be compared, in fact, the differences are as real as they are apparent.

Alliance is a classic example of the kind of industry set up in the 1950s, then by American investors, to provide employment and production to the emerging and quite backward Israeli economy. By the time Koor bought total control a few years back, Alliance Tires was typical of the kind of low-paying, low-productivity industries Israel could really justify. The management strategy in recent years has been to seek to specialize in the production of specific kinds of tires, with particular, and limited, applications. That way the firm could find a niche on the world market and not be driven out of business in a vain attempt to meet the mass-producers on their home ground. This was the only kind of approach that made sense and had any hope at all.

However, the ongoing slump in the world tire industry, which killed off much larger and stronger outfits than Alliance, resulted in the Israeli firm's challenge, on losses year after year. Koor, in line with that conglomerate's tradition, carried the losses of its subsidiary by diverting the profits of the successful firms under its wing, while trying all the while to put Alliance on a solid footing. This process could only mean significant pruning of the work-force and the introduction of labour-saving machinery, and indeed this is what was done. In the first half of this year, the losses were down to a level that suggested there was light at the end of the tunnel. The current dispute, and the bitterness it has engendered, is bound to cast doubt on the belief that Alliance can ever be fully rehabilitated, even with a much smaller labour force than the present roster.

But Koor as a whole is now bleeding badly and its general manager, Yeshayahu Gavish, made abundantly clear, when he presented a half-yearly report showing \$13 million in losses, that the giant concern could not tolerate chronically weak companies. As has already occurred in agriculture, the threat in industry now is that the strong, instead of supporting the weak, will be dragged down by them. Losing outfits must therefore shape up or close down.

As if to emphasize what happens to those who ignore the harsh reality of the 1980s, yesterday's news brought the name of Ata to the public's consciousness again. This was only in the context of the liquidators announcing a tender for the defunct textile firm's main assets — 350 dunams of land around the Haifa Bay — but the mere mention of Ata should be enough to remind a lot of companies that the changed world economy has rendered them obsolete and that most of the jobs in them are doomed and the very existence of many is in doubt. That holds true for Alliance and for many other industrial ventures as well. This basic fact, that nobody either here or abroad owes them a living, will eventually determine the pattern of events.

## Taxes brought in NIS 1.4b. NIS 1m. is absorbed by gov't in month

By AVI TEMKIN

The continued surge in tax revenues helped the Treasury offset a large monetary injection into the capital market, and thus end last month with a net monetary absorption of NIS 1 million, the Finance Ministry officials said yesterday.

In a related development, the Bank of Israel reported that last month foreign currency reserves rose \$221 million to stand at \$3.32 billion on October 31. The increase in reserves reflected the reception of the last part of the American emergency aid to Israel, totalling \$375m.

The central bank said the government had already designated part of the aid for payments abroad this month, and this explained the difference between the two sums.

The Treasury said that in October its spending in the capital market, totalling NIS 348m., including payment for maturing bonds and saving schemes totalling NIS 214m. above the sums it raised in the market. In addition the government transferred NIS 132m. as credits to financially distressed bodies, most of it to Kupat Holim Klalit.

The last part of the monetary injection in the capital market, some NIS 48m., reflected a payment to the central bank for government bonds it held. A spokesman for the bank said the amount had no influence on the economy, since it would not be injected into the economy. Thus, the spokesman said, the overall monet-

ary absorption for last month was NIS 49m.

The Finance Ministry said the injection into the capital market was more than offset by a surplus in its current operations. It added that in October the government spending was 13 per cent below the average monthly level for the April-September period.

But the main cause for the surplus was the large revenue from taxes last month. Tax revenues totalled NIS 1.4 billion last month, an increase of 14 per cent in real terms from its level in the same month last year.

Since the beginning of the fiscal year tax revenue has totalled NIS 9.5b., an increase of some 10 per cent from the same period last year. Revenue increases were registered in virtually every tax category. Income tax revenue rose 14 per cent from October 1985, to NIS 690m. Value-added tax totalled NIS 370m., an increase of 16 per cent from a year earlier, while revenue totalled NIS 180m., 20 per cent more than in October 1985.

The Treasury added that last month there was a slowdown in imports of consumer durables, although they were still above their level for the same month in 1985. Imports of private vehicles were down 40 per cent compared with September, with some 4,000 cars imported last month. Nevertheless, these imports were still 8 per cent above the number for October last year.

## Alliance dispute heats up

Post Economic Staff

Workers stepped up their campaign yesterday to force the reopening of the Alliance Rubber and Tire Co. plant in Hadera, as a management lockout entered its second day.

Joining the employees of Pri Ze Groviers Ltd., another local enterprise whose workers were laid off two weeks ago when the company went into receivership, some 300 workers demonstrated in front of the Hadera Labour Council building.

MK Ran Cohen, who heads the Citizens Rights Movement faction in the Knesset, filed a complaint against Alliance's management in the Histadrut law committee. Alliance is 70 per cent owned by Histadrut-controlled Koor Industries Ltd.

Cohen said he was protesting Alliance's unannounced lock-out. The company's management, which made the announcement Friday, said they had closed the plant after wage negotiations had broken down a few days earlier. They accused workers of seeking inordinately large wage increases and of sabotaging equipment.

In an announcement yesterday to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, where trading in Alliance shares was suspended, management said the lock-out would continue until workers met three conditions.

The first was that they agree to halt the sanctions they imposed months ago in which they work-



Yeshayahu Gavish. (Norbert)

strictly according to the book. The sanctions have reduced the plant's output to 60 per cent of capacity for the past several months.

Alliance also demanded that workers abide by a labour court order prohibiting sanctions and that they accept any decisions taken by their union.

Koor General Manager Yeshayahu Gavish meanwhile told Israel Radio that gross wages at Alliance were in the range of NIS 1,200 to 1,500 a month. The workers contend that their salaries were among the lowest in the country, at NIS 400-500 a month.

Both sides continued to insist they want to reopen wage talks.

The dispute shows no signs of letting up today. Employees are due to appear before the Knesset Labour Committee to state their case while their colleagues demonstrate in front of the Knesset.

## CURRENCY MARKETS

### Despite advance last week, dollar's trend is downward

The U.S. dollar moved up against major currencies last week. The yen lost 0.9 per cent against the dollar, the Swiss franc 2 per cent and the Deutschmark 1.2 per cent. Even the pound sterling, which was relatively stable against most other currencies, lost 0.4 per cent on the U.S. currency.

The main reason for last week's action was the better-than-expected U.S. trade figures reported by the Commerce Department on Thursday. The U.S. trade gap narrowed to \$12.56 billion. Market expectations before the release were much higher, up to \$16b.

In addition, Japan had cut its discount rate on Friday, indicating its willingness to coordinate exchange rate controls with the U.S. Further signs of strength in the U.S. economy came with the publication of the figure for the Index of Leading Indicators, which rose surprisingly 0.4 per cent during the last quarter.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige helped the rally in the dollar by saying that the U.S. had turned the corner on the trade deficit and that the pace of U.S. economic growth was gaining momentum.

Sterling gained some support from a sharp increase in oil prices following the dismissal of the Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani. Crude oil prices moved up by more than \$1 per barrel after the news broke.

It now seems that the short-term sentiment will still support the dollar. The rise in oil prices and news about renewed strength in the U.S. economy will prevent further decline in interest rates and may push them higher. The major liquidation of short dollar positions in order to protect profits will still continue after the break of the 2.05 mark level. The next resistance level lies at 2.08 marks.

Nevertheless, the major trend for the dollar is still down, even though the current correction may carry the currency up to the levels of 2.15-2.18 marks.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.

## Dan Carmel offering workshops for weekend guests

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA — The five-star Dan Carmel hotel yesterday announced a series of "workshop weekends" at reduced prices to draw Israeli guests during the winter months.

Hotel manager Rafi Weiner said that starting November 14 until March the hotel would provide workshops on such subjects as astrology, graphology and hypnosis at an all inclusive price of NIS 104 (plus VAT) for two nights with breakfast. The courses themselves will be free of charge.

The first weekend will also give guests a chance to see three performances by the Haifa theatre, free of charge.

For those staying three nights, the rates will be even lower at NIS 47 (plus VAT) per night.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

### MARKET STATISTICS

<b>Indices:</b>		<b>Turnovers:</b>		<b>4.25% fully-linked</b>		<b>Rises to 0.5%</b>	
General Share Index	120.88 +1.00%	Shares - total	NIS 11,838,800	80% linked	19.80-21.05%	Slight rises	
Non-Bank Index	158.15 +1.18%	Arrangement	NIS 2,162,900	Double-linked		Slight rises	
Arrangement	105.23 +0.94%	Non-Bank	NIS 8,476,700	Dollar-linked			
Insurance	183.91 +2.71%	Bonds - total	NIS 5,411,800	Admon		Rises to 0.5%	
Commerce, Services	204.57 +1.78%	Index-linked	NIS 4,043,300	Rimon		Rises to 1%	
Real Estate	189.36 +0.18%	Dollar-linked	NIS 1,388,500	Gilboa		Rises to 3%	
Industrials	143.16 +1.47%	Treasury Bills	NIS 4,104,400	For. Curr.			
Textiles	200.80 +0.41%			dominated			
Metals	151.59 +2.28%			Treasury Bills			
Electronics	102.74 +3.91%			(annual yield)			
Chemicals	134.16 +0.95%						
Industrial Invest.	135.91 +0.53%						
Investment Cos.	150.56 +0.96%						
General Bond Index	112.73 +0.39%						
Index-linked Bonds	114.42 +0.30%						
Fully-linked	115.46 +0.41%						
Partially-linked	113.17 +0.18%						
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.81 +0.35%						
Short-term 0-2 yrs	110.78 +0.16%						
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	111.88 +0.27%						
Long-term 5+ yrs	106.57 +0.43%						

### SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	Change
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				
(not part of "arrangement")				
Maritime	1142	2188		+0.2
General non-arr.	22400	20		-0.9
First Int'l	3527	2395		-0.3
FIBI	4180	3481		-
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				
(part of "arrangement")				
IDB	80100	392		+1.0
Union 0.1	53800	78		+1.0
Discount	101650	125		+0.1
Mizrahi	32000	507		+0.1
Hapoalim r.	110000	9		-0.1
General A	138470	19		+0.3
Leumi 0.1	34695	2178		+1.2
Fin. Trade	46570	2		-
<b>Mortgage Banks</b>				
Leumi Mort. r.	5180	336		+3.0
Dev. Mort.	2232	77		+2.1
Mishkan r.	2310	356		+4.1
Tefahot r.	14100	74		-
Meraf r.	5900	290		-
<b>Financial Institutions</b>				
Agric. C.	not trading			
Ind. Dev. DD	not trading			
Cit. Leasing 0.1	17700	89		-0.6
<b>Insurance</b>				
Ararat 0.1 r.	1244	1630		+5.0
Hassneh r.	331	45485		+0.3
Phoenix 0.1	360	3269		+6.0
Hama-hama	6920	51		+1.4
Menorah 1	2144	b.o.		+5.0
Sahar r.	6598	906		-
Zion Hold. 1	8470	-		-
<b>Real Estate, Building and Agriculture</b>				
Asorim	796	8376		-
Ellor	394	7286		+0.9
Africa Int. 0.1	36572	181		+1.1
Dankner	4700	78		-4.2
Prop. & Bldg.	2845	1410		+1.2
Bayshore 0.1	4200	398		+0.8
ILDCr	5600	146		+0.2
Rasco r.	not trading			
Mehadrin	8331	369		+2.8
Hadarim	1384	1950		+2.1
<b>Industrials</b>				
Dubek b	3460	683		-
Pri-Ze 1	not trading			
Sunfrost	5760	40		-
Elite	17150	105		-0.4
Adger	355	13366		-6.7
Argaman r.	14910	b.o.		+5.0
Delta G 1	2950	1092		-0.1
Maquette 1	4815	1933		-10.0
Eagle 1	15346	50		+2.3
Polgar	3580	187		-
Schoellerlins	14100	87		-5.6
Rogovin	3120	817		-5.5
Urden 0.1 r.	7140	199		-5.1
Is. Can Co. 1	2452	1545		-
Zion Cable	2405	704		+2.6
Pecker Steel	10780	509		+10.0
Elbit	406000	20		+3.8
<b>Trade &amp; Services</b>				
Meir Ezra	7740	756		-10.0
Supernat 2	6770	1290		+2.4
Delek r.	3225	3000		-
Lightstar	14800	15		-1.3
Cold Storage	2265	104		+7.1
Hat Hotels	2000	517		+4.2
Yarden Hotel	2688	121		-0.0
Hilton 1	24020	36		-
Team 1	1714	634		+2.0
<b>Investment Companies</b>				
IDB Dev. r.	4370	2757		+2.3
Ellem	3461	835		-
Ark 1	230	8350		+4.5
Gahel	1300	424		-3.6
Israel Corp. 1	5620	405		+2.4
Wolfson 1 r.	114000	1		-0.9
Hapoalim Inv.	5750	574		-
Leumi Invest.	not trading			
Discount Invest.	2280	12080		+5.1
Mizrahi Invest.	14150	49		+0.7
Cit 10	844	5586		-0.7
Landeco 0.1	5535	128		+3.9
Pama 0.1	8500	134		-7.6
<b>Oil Exploration</b>				
Paz Oil Expl.	16000	44		-0.7
J.O.E.L.	2988	485		+3.0
<b>Abbreviations:</b>				
s.o. sellers only				
b.o. buyers only				
b. bearer r.				
r. registered				

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## Busting the oil cartel

ENERGY MINISTER Moshe Shahal seems determined to press ahead with the small, but significant, dent he is seeking to make in the walls of the protected hothouse in which Israel's energy companies live.

His initiative has stirred up fierce, if entirely predictable, opposition from the companies themselves and, less publicly but no less violently, from their major shareholders. It will come as no surprise that these interests are, first and foremost, the three big banking groups, with the government itself and Hefrat Ha'ovdim also prominent among them.

Yet the most surprising thing about the mooted reforms in the energy sector is why they have taken so long to emerge.

For the structure of the sector is dominated by four characteristics. First, it is cartelised - into three oil companies and four gas companies. Secondly, these companies work on a purely cost-plus basis rooted in written agreements that are usually so obtuse and arcane as to be beyond the understanding of outsiders. Thirdly, there is no international trade in oil or oil products through Israel - the crude oil is imported, and then refined and used here. No refined products are imported, nor do the Oil Refineries (a government-owned monopoly) export any of their production.

Closed and inbred as it is, the final flaw in the current system is the overwhelming dominance of the government bureaucracy in almost every aspect of activity.

Faced with this picture, Mr. Shahal is seeking to introduce a measure of competition into a market that is completely sewn up - to such an extent that no individual gas station is allowed to step out of line by lowering prices to the consumer without bringing down on its head the collective wrath of the station-owners' association and the companies themselves. The energy minister intends to abolish the protected status of the companies vis-a-vis the normal business restrictions law (i.e. cartelisation), and to free one sector of the market from the cosy cost-plus existence that encourages inefficiency and offers no incentive to initiative.

There will be a maximum price to final consumers at one end of the production cycle, equivalent to European price levels, while the cost of crude into and in the refineries will remain controlled. Only the market sector between the refineries' gates and the consumer will be opened up, and the companies themselves will be allowed to import their own crude, or buy refined products abroad, or buy from the refineries as they do now, in whatever mix they so desire.

Even these tentative steps, still far short of the shake-out many analysts believe the sector really needs, have sparked massive protests, even to the extent that the oil companies are reported to be hiring a public relations firm to plead their case. This, however, will be a tough assignment, because the more facts that are revealed about Israel's energy sector, the more vocal the demand for reform is likely to grow.

The real danger to the budding revolution in this vital, but long-neglected sector of the economy, is that the vested interests will bring sufficient pressure to bear on the energy minister to cause him to ease back on, if not reverse, his welcome initiative. The national interest, and probably Mr. Shahal's own, would be best served by his overriding all objections and pushing his plans to completion.

## VANUNU

(Continued from Page One)

ching any inquiries."

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is likely to be questioned over the affair in the House of Commons this week, with MPs from both sides calling for a full government investigation.

Numerous newspaper reports in recent days have claimed that Vanunu was bundled into a crate by Mossad men and flown back to Israel as diplomatic baggage. These stories suggest that earlier reports of Vanunu being picked up while on a European yachting trip with a girlfriend were "disinformation" spread by the Israeli secret services.

Scotland Yard also remains sceptical about a Vanunu abduction. Police have investigated his disappearance - he has not been heard of since September 30 and was reported missing on October 7 - but have found no evidence of abduction. The investigation did not turn up any record of Vanunu leaving the

country. There is no trace of his Israeli passport number in any air or sea port records.

Judy Tsimet, described by Israel TV last night as "Vanunu's girlfriend," said she was surprised when she learned that Vanunu had given *The Sunday Times* details about the Dimona reactor.

In a phone conversation from Boston, Tsimet, who met Vanunu when she was a nurse in Beersheba, said he had left-wing opinions.

Her description of Vanunu's political leanings was corroborated by an earlier interview with a Ben-Gurion University employee that was broadcast yesterday on Educational TV's evening news. The interview was with David Yusuiv, who had been editor of the student paper at the university at the time he knew Vanunu. Yusuiv said Vanunu had led a leftist students' group affiliated with the Communist Party, had more Arab than Jewish friends and sympathized with the Palestinian cause.

## HOSTAGES

(Continued from Page One)

The statement said the American government had embarked on "new approaches that could lead, if continued, to a solution of the hostages issue."

It threatened to take "a totally different attitude in case the American government fails to complete these approaches to arrive at the hoped-for results." It did not say what the different attitude meant, however.

Jihad's statement came almost six hours after Jacobson, 55, arrived on foot at the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut.

Embassy guards told journalists he appeared to be in good health. While he waited for diplomats to arrive he calmly ate an apple and drank two cups of tea.

He was driven across the city's Green Line divide and taken to the

closely guarded American Embassy compound in Beirut's Christian eastern sector.

He was freed after Waite paid a secret visit to Beirut last Friday in his latest bid to mediate with the captors.

Waite was spotted arriving in Cyprus that night, and he was reported leaving Beirut on board one of two U.S. military helicopters.

"We have information that two more U.S. hostages will be released by the middle of next week, but we don't have names," a Lebanese official said.

Islamic Jihad says it holds two other Americans - journalist Terry Anderson and university dean Thomas Sutherland.

Twenty-one foreigners are still missing. They comprise the seven Americans, nine French nationals, two Britons, an Irishman, an Italian and a South Korean.

Anna-Catrin Eriksson told the national daily *Dagens Nyheter*.

"I had him breathing down my neck all the way to the office archives until I banged the door shut," she said.

The moose, apparently mistaking his reflection in the pavement office window for a mate, was later shot to death after a prolonged chase.

Moose in forest-covered Sweden sometimes collide with cars, usually leaving the cars in wrecks. But they enjoy no public social insurance benefits and have no reason to visit such offices.

# Wrong time to seek meeting with the PLO

Susan Hattis Rolef

SINCE the amendment to the Prevention of Terror law was passed in the last week of the Knesset's summer session, left-wingers have been conniving to challenge it. Several weeks ago a plan was floated to get Israelis and PLO representatives together in the Vatican. Now Bucharest is mentioned, and the meeting is supposed to take place this week. It is all wrong.

I say this despite my objection to the law in principle - it robs Israeli citizens of a fundamental freedom, the right to meet people and talk to them - and despite my belief that meetings at various levels should take place with PLO representatives.

Though the PLO is an enemy and its methods objectionable, it is made up of human beings, and some of them are open to reason; debates on aims and means to take place within it. Furthermore, the most marked change in the PLO leaders over the years has been a willingness, even an eagerness, on the part of some to meet us, to tell us what is on their minds. Certainly we have things to tell them, most of them harsh and unpleasant.

In the final reckoning we want peace, they want a state. Neither side can have what it wants without the other's cooperation. This is elementary, and they seem to be on the way to realizing it. However, I still object to the way my colleagues have chosen to deal with the new law.

There are times when refusing to obey a law is justified for reasons of conscience. Here this is not the case. Civil disobedience is a fairly common means of struggle, but in a state where many groups are dissatisfied with this or that law as a matter of principle, (such as the extreme Orthodox with some secular legislation, or Gush Emunim with limitations on its freedom to settle in all parts of Eretz Yisrael), were each

group to take the law into its hands, the rule of law would break down. And how can a group of people who insist on other groups' abiding by the law to disregard it, no matter what the excuse?

The law is indivisible. It applies to peace organizations as much as to the extreme Orthodox and Gush Emunim.

Israel is a democracy. If you don't like a law, you can fight against it by democratic means. The law prohibiting meetings with PLO representatives was passed as a result of a shameful deal between the Alignment and the Likud, but there is no undertaking by the Alignment to oppose efforts to abrogate or amend it. Just as the Orthodox camp in Israel is working doggedly to amend the Law of Return, and does not give up in the face of repeated defeats, so the Israeli left can start a campaign to change the new law. Patience, however, does not seem to be a marked quality of the left. The revolutionary instinct persists, and civil disobedience is a revolutionary means.

The Knesset now has in the works the Basic Law: Human Rights, and once it becomes law, it may be that certain sections of the "meetings with the PLO" law will be seen to be unconstitutional.

The timing of this Bucharest initiative is particularly unfortunate. Less than a month ago the PLO carried out an outrageous terrorist attack against soldiers and their families at a ceremony at the Western Wall. It was a miracle that not more were killed, and the PLO proudly declared itself responsible for the attack. Certainly it should not receive a prize for it. Let us remember that a public meeting with a group of Israelis is something that

some PLO leaders want, to garner international support and sympathy. They must pay a price. In fact, one of the main messages we should send to the PLO is that a precondition exists for any change in Israel's official position and in the attitudes of individual Israelis: the terror must stop.

The problem of the mutual recognition of Jewish and Palestinian rights is secondary, and can be dealt with only after groups controlled by the PLO put a stop to terror. (One does not expect the PLO to stop Abu Nidal, most of whose terrorism is directed against its leaders.) True, during the brief periods in which the PLO refrained from terrorist activities, Israel did not become more flexible, or lessen its demand for an unconditional renunciation of terror as a means, which the PLO says it cannot give for internal reasons, but that is just another good reason for keeping the channels of communication open between the Israeli and PLO leaderships. We keep missing each other's signals. However, the timing of the Bucharest meeting is unfortunate.

And the behaviour of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is totally unacceptable. He has been stage managing the performance and has promised to cover the expenses of any Israelis who come to Bucharest. What would Ceausescu say if Israeli decided to finance some public act of disobedience by Romanian citizens acting in open breach of a Romanian law on an issue that has nothing to do with either Israel or the Jews? Ceausescu's record in trying to further peace in the Middle East has been pretty good so far, but this time he is completely off track.

There are right ways and wrong ways of doing things, however justified they are. Going to Bucharest to meet PLO representatives is not the right thing to do.

The writer edits the Labour movement English-language monthly Spectrum.

# Pluralism and platitudes

David Chintz

of Kol Hanesama seek to dance with the Torah together in the streets of Baka, the definition of what is and what is not provocative will have to become clearer, as will Rabbi Abergil's ability to make good on the promises of restraint he made in the name of his followers. More troubling may be the question of funds for the new synagogue.

THE INCIDENT has, of course, created ripples, perhaps waves, beyond the confines of Baka. The issue of religious freedom in Israel is receiving international attention. Rabbi Kelman has decided that, while peace has been achieved in Baka, the comment of the Sephardi chief rabbi that there is no freedom of ritual in Israel is a battle-cry. Rabbi Kelman will probably repeat his statement that "we are an authentic form of Judaism, but so are they."

Which, of course, brings us to the troublesome point that somewhere there must be some forms of Judaism which Rabbi Kelman would not consider authentic, and the attendant difficulties of implementing the notion of freedom of religion and equal status for the various branches of Judaism.

Combining state involvement with religious pluralism is a tricky business. However, one can optimistically be satisfied with an approach that says, "We'll muddle through somehow, using common sense and intuition to decide who really counts as authentic enough to merit recognition by the state, with all that entails."

My guess is that not a few of us would feel uneasy with such an attitude. First of all, while some secular Israelis have been attracted to Reform and Conservative settings, one senses that most Israelis take the attitude: "the *shul* I don't go to is Orthodox. In other words, I'm not observant, but if I have contact, I want to be with the real thing."

This is the biggest disappointment of all associated with the "pluralism" trend that received such a boost last week: the abnegation by the Reform and, even more pathetically, Conservative movements of any kind of struggle to prove that they, and not the Orthodox, are the most authentic, desirable, indeed, halachic form of Judaism.

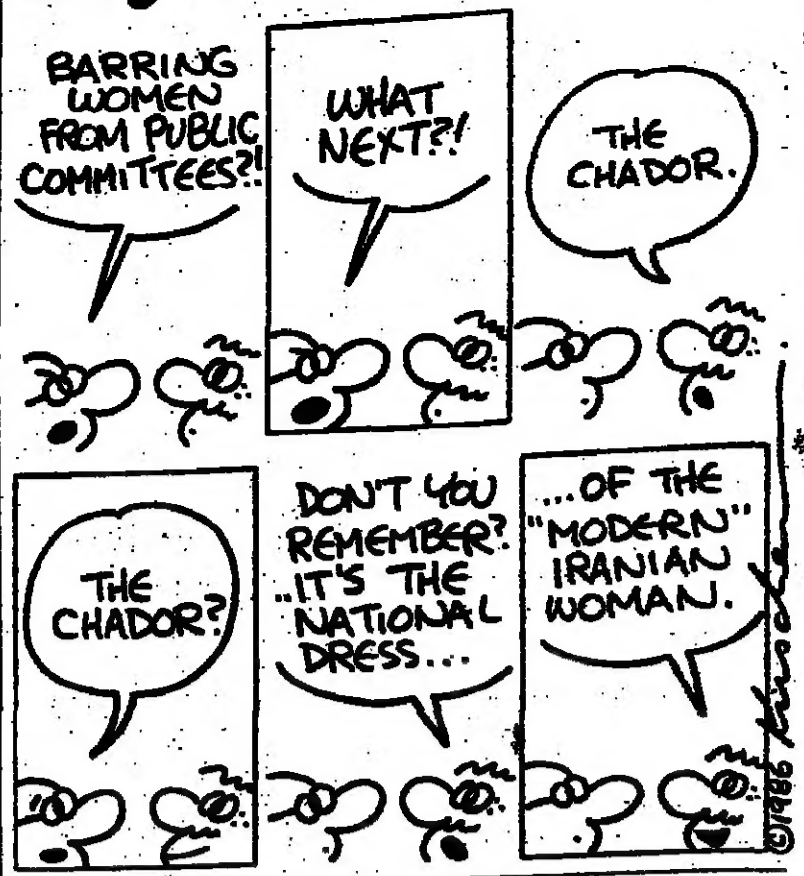
Pluralism may lead to more involvement of Israelis in religion, as

claimed by Moshe Samet in a recent article in *Ha'aretz*, in which he described the crowds gathered outside the synagogues on Yom Kippur searching for some contact with tradition. But I strongly suspect that as long as the monopoly over the Halacha which the Orthodox have arrogated to themselves is not challenged, alternatives will not be taken seriously.

CHALLENGING the Orthodox establishment means demanding that the rabbis use the power accorded them in the Torah (and used in the Talmud) to make changes called for by changing circumstances. The prime example is the role of women, but there are many others. It means encouraging mass aliyah, so that the demand for change will be spread at the grass roots. It means not necessarily abandoning Orthodox synagogues, but rather staying in them and demanding change from within. It may mean threatening the stranglehold of the Orthodox over the Rabbinate by forming political parties and playing the same coalition politics that the Orthodox play. All of these are legitimate steps which have been ignored by the Reform and Conservative movements.

It's wonderful that peace and tolerance reign, and hopefully will continue to reign in Baka. It's nice for all forms of "authentic" Judaism in Israel to benefit from freedom of religion, whatever the logical philosophical problems involved. But what a shame if unbridled pluralism in the end denies Jewish tradition and the Jewish people the kind of religious leadership they deserve.

## Dry Bones



## READERS' LETTERS

### FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - The Simhat Torah incident at the Reform synagogue has evoked a considerable amount of news coverage and discussion.

In the context of the formalized, structural and legal relationships which define the State of Israel, and of the comments made by one present and one former chief rabbi of Israel (who, after all, are or were officials of the government), this is not merely another inter-family quarrel or another incident to attract our attention now and be forgotten tomorrow. Rather, it is an integral part of a fundamental question.

In fact the question is the fundamental one, far more basic than all the economic, political and security issues which divide us but which are, after all, creatures of time and circumstance. That question is: "What is Israel and what does it represent?" In more specific senses, the question is "Are we a democracy and do we represent the entire Jewish people?"

One of the attributes of a true democracy is full freedom of worship. If we cannot - at least on the legal and governmental policy level - both grant and enforce freedom of worship to all religions and all branches or denominations of each religion, including Judaism, we have no right to call ourselves a democracy.

Similarly, if we are to have the

right to call ourselves a Jewish State representing the entire Jewish people, we have no right to exclude or limit in any way the full equal treatment of all branches of Judaism. At least, we have no right to continue to do this unless we change our definition of Jewishness so as to formally exclude all who do not fit the beliefs and preferences expressed in the quotation attributed to the former chief rabbi that there would be no problem "if the Reform didn't insist on calling themselves Jewish" (emphasis added).

If this is our choice, it follows that we really have no right to fret over the extent of aliyah from the West (at least as it applies to the majority of those in the West whom the world calls Jews), or to ask for their political and financial support on the basis of their Jewishness.

These are questions which we must sooner or later answer. Moreover, as long as we postpone answering these questions, we cannot say that we are honest either with ourselves or with the world. The choice is neither easy nor clear-cut. However we answer these questions, we will cause great pain and anguish to a large number of people; but until we answer these questions both in the rhetorical and in the formal, legal senses, we diminish our self respect.

JOHN H. FARRAR  
Jerusalem.

### STRANGE PASTORAL CONCERN

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - Rev. John McKnight is wise to return to Australia. He'd be wiser still, and a better Christian, to quit defaming Israel for whatever nuclear defence this nation has devised. Its mere possibility has deterred the Arab states for 13 years from renewed aggression in their now 38-year-old pan-Arabist, Islamic jihad, to exterminate Israel.

His pastoral concern for vanished Mordchai Vanunu is weakened by his busybody politics; he seems to have led Vanunu into the crime of treason that he calls "noble", and now globe-trots to justify it.

His enmity and accusatory publicity against Israel are unjust enough politics. But it is far worse for him to lend his position and pastoral concern as a Christian minister to a cause so evil and anti-Christian.

As a Christian and as a minister, he is doubly responsible to uphold, not undermine, Israel's fight for survival and redemption. Romans 11:25 in the Bible he represents, says no Christian "should be ignorant of the mystery," of Israel's only partial and temporary eclipse as God's people in the earth, until "the fullness of the Gentiles be come in." Every Bible prophecy and sign in the world shows we are near that completion of the church, today.

According to Psalm 102:13ff, Mr. McKnight owes favour, not hostility,

to Israel. That he does not fulfil this Christian obligation is exactly the penalty Romans 11:25 warns ignorance of Israel will invoke. That penalty is to be "wise in your own conceits."

Through two millennia of the church age, now ending, such conceits, anti-Semitism and theologies and politics sustaining it, have often disgraced the church and sown murderous confusion in history.

As a Christian, Mr. McKnight needs first to repent of his own hostility to the people he owes the Bible and the Saviour to; then of having encouraged Vanunu to betray his beleaguered nation to hostile media criticism. Only then will his concern for this man, whether he is in the hands of Israel or of its enemies, or in hiding, be more righteous and effective for his well-being.

GRANT B. LIVINGSTONE  
Jerusalem.

### NO EXTRADITION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - Abu Daoud, a terrorist and murderer, was allowed to leave France scot-free a few years ago. Why wasn't he extradited to Israel?

In my opinion, William Nakash should not be extradited to France. He should not be handed over to Arab and PLO collaborators who are those in power in France.

MRS. M. WELCH  
New York.

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The incident, involving a moose bull which collided with cars both before and after the office visit, took place in the town of Orebro.

"Suddenly, I heard a crash and saw the moose advancing toward me in a cloud of glass splinters," staffer

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